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THE FARMER'S VIEW.

THE CUBAN TARIFF AND DOMESTIC AGRICULTURE.

American Growers of Sugar Beets and Leaf Tobacco Likely to Ask Why They Alone Should Be Required to Bear the Entire Burden of Relief.

In the preamble of the resolutions submitted by Congressman Taylor, of Ohio, at the meeting of the House Republicans on the evening of March 11 the case of the opponents of the policy of tariff reduction on Cuban products is set forth with clearness and force. It is hard to answer, and it has not yet been answered, either by free-traders or protectionists. What answer can be made to the plain proposition that the lowering of the duties on sugar and tobacco "involves a relaxation of the protection principle," whose effects fall wholly upon American farmers? This is the exact truth, and it cannot be denied or explained away. You may assert that the American farmers who raise sugar cane, sugar beets and tobacco can stand it, but will the American farmers agree with you? Are they not very certain to ask why they only among the general body of American producers should be singled out to foot the entire bill of so-called "Cuban relief"? If the sugar cane of Louisiana and Texas, and sugar beets of twenty or more States, and the leaf tobacco of yet other States are the only sufferers through

whole communities or prostrate an entire industry in order that Cuban planters may the more speedily enrich themselves. They prospered in bygone years with a heavy American tariff on their product.—Denver News.

A Question of Reckoning. We already buy from Cuba nearly twice as much as we sell her. We shall buy still more under the scheme of relief-reciprocity, and very likely shall sell more of certain articles, but the trade balance against us will remain and probably be larger than ever. In any event, will the increased volume of our sales to Cuba operate as compensation to the domestic interests which are called upon to make all sacrifices? Will the American sugar and tobacco growers and the American cigar makers be able to trace to their own pockets enough of the profits on increased Cuban trade to make good their direct losses through reduced tariff duties? This question is to be asked, this reckoning is going to be made. Is the Republican party ready with an answer that will meet this question? Is it provided with a solution that will satisfy the reckoning?

Cuba and Beet Sugar. We are going to make our own sugar in this country, don't you doubt it, and make it from the beet, the soil for whose production may be found almost everywhere. Last year the output in the United States was 185,000 tons, an increase of 108,000 tons over 1900. Forty-two factories were in operation last year, with nine in course of construction. Factories have been established in nineteen States. This is one

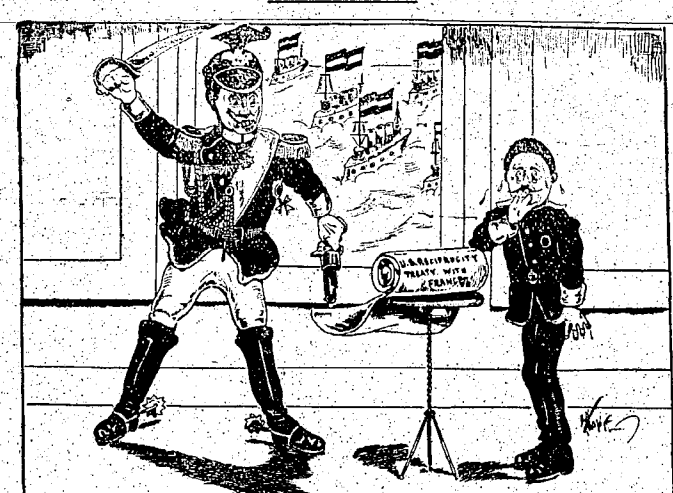
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SPEAKS AT THE CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.



Wednesday was "President's day" at the Charleston exposition. The crowd of the day began with a grand procession through the principal streets of Charleston, and after that there were speeches in the exposition auditorium, the presentation of a sword by the President to Maj. Michael Jenkins, a luncheon at the Woman's building and inspection of the grounds and buildings. The parade was the most important that Charleston has ever seen. Besides the President and distinguished visitors, United States army, navy and United States marines and jacks, there were soldiers from various States and cadets from two military academies. At noon the President proceeded from the reviewing stand into the auditorium, where the formal ceremonies took place. Addresses were made by Capt. F. W. Wagner, president of the exposition company; Gov. McSwain of South Carolina; Gov. Aycock of North Carolina; Mayor Smith of Charleston and the President of the United States.

President Roosevelt's Speech. President Roosevelt spoke in part as follows: With delicate and thoughtful courtesy you originally asked me to come to this exposition on the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. The invitation not only showed a respect for me, but it also showed a respect for the memory of a great man. I am now a native-born American. I was born in the great Civil War, and I have seen the greatest war of modern times, have fought in it, and I have seen the greatest of human efforts to the North and the South. The devotion, the high character, the standard of honor and duty, the devotion to the right as each man saw it, whether Northern or Southern, the courage, the self-sacrifice, the heroism and the devotion to duty which were shown in the great struggle of the North and the South, the devotion to the right as each man saw it, whether Northern or Southern, the courage, the self-sacrifice, the heroism and the devotion to duty which were shown in the great struggle of the North and the South.

A PROBABLE CONSEQUENCE OF RECIPROCITY.



The practice of altering tariff laws by means of special trade treaties is certain to provoke ill-will and retaliation on the part of nations not especially favorably situated. The tariff bill now pending in the German Reichstag provides for the imposition of a double rate of duty upon imports from any nation whose tariff rates are higher on German products than on the products of any competing country. The German Emperor has lately declared that if such discrimination be enforced against German products, he will "smash things." It is understood that this threat was inspired by the concessions to French manufacturers embodied in the proposed French reciprocity treaty.

such a "relaxation of the protective principle" will the spirit of self-sacrifice be likely to inspire in the minds of the growers of cane, beets and tobacco an increase or a decrease of devotion to the protective principle? Is it in human nature to admire a "principle" that works that way?

The Taylor manifesto makes some things very plain—so plain that the wayfarer sympathizer, though he be a fool, may read. Among the things thus made plain is the fact that in this scheme of "relief" the American farmer is morally certain to ask where he comes in. He can see where the sugar trust comes in, with its nearly \$15,000,000 of profits on raw sugar, now waiting to be admitted at a lower rate of duty; he can see where the domestic manufacturer comes in with his larger market as the price of the lowered duties on competitive agricultural products. Yes; the American farmer can see where these interests come in, but he cannot see where he himself comes in. Yet the American farmer is sure to come in somewhere when the time arrives for casting and counting votes.—American Economist.

A Warning. The fact that a clear majority of the Republican members of the House of Representatives are decided opponents to sacrificing our domestic sugar and tobacco interests for the benefit either of the sugar trust or of a foreign nation should be a warning to Republican leaders as to what they may expect should the scheme succeed. Weak-kneed Congressmen may be won over by executive pressure. The masses of the people cannot be thus won over and they cannot be fooled. If they are betrayed, they will remember who betrayed them.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Just Caused Jones' Defeat. But opposition to Bryan, or a lurch toward the reorganization of the Democratic party, is not the cause of the repudiation of Jones in Arkansas. He played false on the trust question. While he was a director and stockholder in the round cotton bale monopolistic company he was among the foremost in denouncing the trust system.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

We Have Done Enough. The "sympathy for Cuba" racket is playing itself out. The public is beginning to realize the fact that we have done very much for Cuba in giving her independence at the cost of thousands of lives and millions of money, and in assisting her in the formation of a home government, and having done this much, we are called upon to rule

the endless work of building and keeping the marvelous fabric of our industrial prosperity. The upbuilding of any part of our country is a house to the whole, and every such effort as this to stimulate the resources and industry of a particular section is entitled to the heartiest support from every quarter of the Union. Thoroughly good national work can be done only if each of us works hard for himself and at the same time keeps constantly in mind that he must work in conjunction with others.

Period of Prosperity. This exposition is representative because of the period of industrial prosperity through which we are passing. The well-being of our country and the well-being of the world are now more than ever before secured only through general business prosperity, and such prosperity is conditioned upon the energy and hard work, the industry and the mutual respect of all classes of capitalists, large and small, of wage-workers of every degree. As we stand in a time of business prosperity, some men succeed more than others, and it is unfortunately some unwise people are sure to try to appeal to the envy and jealousy of those who succeed.

It is a good thing when these appeals are made to remember that while it is difficult to increase prosperity by law, it is easy enough to ruin it, and that there is small safety in the less prosperous if they are lashed in ever-growing numbers to the more prosperous and themselves in the crash of a common disaster.

We begin to fall if we adopt the policy of the demagogue who raves against the wealth which is the result of the energy and hard work of the people, and who would shut the door of opportunity against those whose energy and hard work should be rewarded. Just as little can we afford to follow those who fear to recognize the need of adhering so far as possible to the old American doctrine of giving the widest possible scope for the free exercise of individual initiative, and yet who recognize a certain stage it is indispensable to the general welfare that the individual should exercise over them, cautiously and with self-restraint but firmly, the power of supervision and regulation.

Above all, the administration of the Government, the enforcement of the laws, must be fair and honest. The laws are not to be administered either in the interest of the poor man or the interest of the rich man. They are simply to be administered justly.

Sign a Treaty. Secretary Hay and Mr. Harkins, secretary of the British embassy, have signed a treaty extending to the British colonies the provisions of the original treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of industrial property.

Four men were killed with twenty-four hours by trains in Baltimore. Highwaymen are making hay in St. Louis. Seven hold-ups in one night recently.

The revolver Chagosz used in killing President McKinley is now in possession of the Buffalo, N. Y., historical society. John Cook, a negro barman of the Jahama City, O. T., was assaulted on a way home and shot in the neck and jaw by an unknown assailant.

Gov. Montague of Virginia vetoed the joint Assembly resolution appropriating \$300,000 for pensions for Confederate veterans on constitutional grounds. Canada refused to let Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen carry on insurance for the benefit of members.

BRIbery FOULS ST. LOUIS.

Grand Jury Brands City Council with Charge of Infamy.

Charges that startled St. Louis were made by the February grand jury, which has been investigating bribery and official corruption in the Municipal Assembly, in its final report to Judge O'Neill. In this report a system of bribery and corruption, the extent of which astounded St. Louis, is laid bare. Members of the House of Delegates are charged with being of the lowest order of intelligence, some without moral sense or ordinary reasoning power, some combining a perverted sense of morality with the lowest form of cunning, groveling instincts, and sordid desires. The report cites instances after instance of huge bribes given and offered almost without effort at concealment by the agents of corporations, especially street car companies, for the purpose of securing franchises.

Three indictments already made public were returned. They were: Bribery, Robert M. Snyder; attempted bribery, Edward Butler; perjury, George J. Kobusch. More indictments were found, but they have not yet been made public, and many high street railway men, politicians and members of the House of Delegates are shivering with apprehension.

The report declares the people of St. Louis have had a vague conception of the extent to which corruption and venality have existed among the sworn officers and public servants for the last ten years. It says the conditions existing now are almost too appalling for belief. It says the evidence given showed that one city official openly boasted that he made \$25,000 a year out of an office with a \$300 salary attached. Another officer agreed to do an official act for \$75,000, and afterwards, when approached by a rival corporation, he accepted \$100,000 to do the opposite of that which he agreed to do for \$75,000. A legislator received \$30,000 for his vote in favor of a franchise, then returned the money, hoping to force the company to give him more, and was finally forced to accept \$5,000 as his share of the corruption fund.

As a remedy for the present conditions in the Municipal Assembly the grand jury suggests that the members be chosen by the city at large. The payment of the grand salaries is advocated in order that honest men can afford to serve the city in the Assembly.

PRESIDENT VISITS CHARLESTON.

Mrs. Roosevelt and Two Cabinet Members Make Up the Party. The first tour of a President of the United States to South Carolina since the Civil War began when President Roosevelt, accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt, two cabinet members and others, including a delegation of newspaper correspondents, left for Charleston to be the guest of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian Exposition Company.

Had President McKinley lived he would undoubtedly have made a visit to the exposition, in pursuance of his plan to cement more strongly the steadily increasing friendship between the South and the North.

In accepting the Charleston invitation President Roosevelt not only carried out the ideas of his predecessor, but followed his own inclination.

In characteristic Southern hospitality the exposition managers of the city of Charleston made elaborate preparations for the entertainment of the presidential party. Much of the first day was occupied with a tour of the harbor, during which Fort Sumter and other points of historic interest were visited. A banquet was served in the evening. At the same time Mrs. Roosevelt was given a reception by the lady managers of the exposition.

Wednesday was President's Day at the exposition grounds. In the afternoon the party went to Summerville, S. C., where the night was spent. Leaving Summerville on Thursday afternoon, the President and his guests reached Washington Friday morning.

Philadelphia Jack O'Brien and George Gardner have been matched to fight at Louisville. The \$20,000 paid for "Dan Patch" (2043) is one of the greatest prices ever paid for a racing stallion.

Tommy Feltz, who appears to be Harry Forbier's closest rival for bantam-weight boxing honors, is a pupil of Terry McGovern.

New York having passed a law declaring pigeon shooting illegal in this State, New Jersey and Delaware, it is said, will follow suit.

During the fourteen years Jake Beckley has been a professional ball player his batting average has been .311. This is a most remarkable showing.

Jenn Mae, the old-time English boxer, who long held the title of world's champion, is still hale and hearty and is now conducting a boxing school in London.

Frank Brne, the popular light-weight champion, will not be able to appear in the ring for some months owing to the fact that he fractured two ribs in his recent go with Gus Garberg in Chicago.

Tom Burns, the old Chicago third baseman, who died the other day, was a member of one of the cleverest quartets known to the game—Williamson, Burns, Pfeffer and Mike Kelly, writes Tim Murnane. Never before or since was such a team together as those four.

Havana, Cuba, will ultimately be the Mecca of the cycle racing men each winter, providing the present plans of the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association do not miscarry. The arrangements for the construction of a cycle track in Havana are now being made.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION ON AGED PHILOSOPHER'S BIRTHDAY.



EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

A remarkable demonstration in honor of a living man's birthday was that in Symphony Hall, Boston, the other day, when thousands of friends and admirers of Edward Everett Hale, clergyman, author, philanthropist, and reformer, gathered to celebrate his eightieth anniversary. Nor was the home town of the "professor of Americanism" alone in doing the honors, for similar celebrations had been arranged in a number of New England towns.

A PHENOMENAL SEARCH.

Father's Wonderful Efforts to Locate His Missing Son.

Walter E. Butler of Yonkers, N. Y., is the most devoted father in the world. On Nov. 10 last he disappeared from home and since then, although the most systematic search has been made, no trace has been found of him. Walter was 18 years old and was a boy of admirable habits. No admission for his disappearance can be given.

As soon as his disappearance was known the father, who is a prominent citizen of Yonkers, began what is probably the most remarkable search ever conducted. Nearly 75,000 persons have been requested, either by personal appeal or by letter, to watch for him. A picture and description of the boy were given to every policeman in New York and to every police headquarters in the country. He employed the Pinkerton agency and they sent circulars to every police organization in the world, and put their entire staff on the lookout. He wrote personal letters to every newspaper in the United States, Central and South America, the West Indies and to 2,000 in Europe, Africa, Australia, India, China, the Philippines and Hawaii. He sent letters to every branch of the Y. M. C. A.

He examined every passenger and crew list out of New York for a month and wrote to every man. He applied to every hotel and lodging house in the country and had their registers examined. He also applied to the army and navy departments. They were very kind and had both the forces searched. He wrote to every enlistment office. He hired a man to board every vessel in New York harbor and examine the crew. He made trips all over the country on possibilities.

DIE IN FOOTBALL PANIC.

Awful Results of the Collapse of a Grand Stand at Glasgow.

Fifteen persons were killed outright and 125 injured at Hux Park, Glasgow, where the international football match between England and Scotland was played. Twenty more of the injured will die. The disaster was caused by the collapse of 100 feet of one of the spectators' stands, precipitating thousands of persons to the ground sixty feet below. A majority of the injured suffered broken ribs and fractured limbs.

When the game began 70,000 spectators were on the ground and an immense crowd had gathered outside. Back unable to obtain admittance this crowd broke down some of the barriers and swarmed upon the field, whereupon the police charged and drove the intruders back upon the terraces and seats, with the result that the railings dividing the crowds were broken and the people were thrown over each other.

In the frantic struggle towards the exits the pressure toward the upper portion of the western stands was so great that a hundred feet of the highest part of the structure collapsed under the weight of the crowd driven upon it, throwing a great mass of people to the ground below.

An investigation into the causes of the disaster shows that the breakdown of the stand had begun before the structure was subjected to its severest strain, and it is now believed that the final collapse was caused more directly by the efforts of those nearest the first break than by the additional weight of those who rushed upon the stand from below.

Remembered His First Love. Miss Rachel Dixon, of Sullivan County, New York, has recently been in the West to claim the early possessions of one Peter Barclay, who died recently in King's, Iowa. It is the culmination of a romance. On a summer afternoon in 1871, Miss Dixon and Barclay, who are now lovers for nearly two years, quarreled because Barclay was jealous of the attentions she had received from another. The following day Barclay packed up his belongings and left for the West. He located in Iowa, where he married a year later and commenced to accumulate property. His wife and children died several years ago. Recently he died and left everything to his sweetheart of long ago.

During a fight in a saloon called the "Blue Goose," was at Rush Springs, O. T., within the Oklahoma line, both proprietors of the place were shot and killed. Both men were found dead by men attracted by the firing.

The French chamber of deputies unanimously adopted the bill providing for the participation of France in the St. Louis exposition.

The Pittsburg painters' strike has been settled. The men are to receive 40 cents an hour and work eight hours a day.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Pastor, Howard C. 121. R. C. P. meeting at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting, 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 6:30 p. m. Junior League, 7:45 p. m. Tuesday. Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Sunday 8 a. m. 10 o'clock and Y. P. S. E. at 6:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH.—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m. Grayling meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.—Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month. Rev. Fr. G. Goodhue.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 385, F. & A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. J. J. COVATY, W. M. J. F. HUN, Secretary.

MARVIN LODGE, No. 340, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth nights of each month, on the 3d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. E. RICHMOND, President. CHARLES JOHNSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S HOLIER CONGREGATION, No. 162, meets on the 3d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. E. RICHMOND, President. JULIA FOURNIE, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, E. O. T. M., No. 181, meets every third Tuesday in each month. FRED WARREN, H. P. A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137, meets every Tuesday evening. H. P. HANSON, N. G. M. E. SIMPSON, Sec.

BUTLER POST No. 31, United Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. K. C. Hall. F. D. BORDEN, Captain. Wm. POSE, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, E. O. T. M., No. 102, meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COVATY, Com. T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 83, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. Mrs. JOHN LEECE, W. M. Mrs. ESTA COVATY, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 730, meets second and last Wednesday of each month. E. SPANER, C. R. E. MATSON, R. S.

CRAWFORD HIVE, No. 660, L. O. T. M., meets first and third Friday of each month. Mrs. JAMES WOODRUFF, Lady Com. Mrs. MAUDE MALANOFF, Secord Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 121, R. C. P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month. M. HANSON, C. of R. S. C. C. WILSON, C. C.

GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 8, Ladies of the G. A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening in each month. MARILYN SMITH, President. EDNA WAINWRIGHT, Secretary.

MOTHERS' & TEACHERS' SOCIETY meet in the High School room every alternate Thursday at 3:30 p. m. Mrs. H. J. OSBORNE, Secretary. Mrs. W. J. HOOPER, President.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

VAST MINING TRUST.

EMBRACES NINE COMPANIES IN CRIPPLE CREEK.

New Concern Incorporated Under Colorado Laws, with Capitalization of \$6,000,000—Cuban Sentinels Committed to Mark American Evacuation.

The largest consolidation ever put through in the Cripple Creek district was announced Friday by the Woods Investment Company. The deal amounts to \$4,000,000 and embraces all the properties of eight mining companies along the line of the United Mines tunnel. A new company is being incorporated under the laws of Colorado with a capitalization of \$5,000,000, divided into 5,000,000 shares, par value \$1 each. Of this stock 3,994,769 shares have been issued in payment for the properties taken in. The merger includes the Consolidated Mines, New Zealand, Damon, Columbian-Victor, Battle Mountain, Consolidated, Columbian Gold, Bonanza Queen and the United Mines Transportation companies. There is a total of 2,700 stockholders.

REVOLT IN FRENCH CONGO.

Natives Massacre European Officials and Loot Factories.

The French Minister of the Colonies, M. Dechaux, has received the report of a revolt in French Congo. On March 4 a large body of natives came down the banks of the Sangha river. They looted all the factories, massacring all the officials, European and native, at the Kéninga. M. Cazeneuve, director of the Sangha River Company, was killed and the factory, containing goods worth \$30,000, was pillaged.

BOON TO CUBAN CONVICTS.

Sentences Reduced to Mark End of American Rule.

In the course of winding up the American military occupation of Cuba a decree has been issued granting commutation varying from a quarter to a half the sentences of those prisoners serving terms of twenty years or less. Convicts having appeals pending will benefit by the decree if the appeals are withdrawn. All persons convicted of electoral or press offenses are pardoned.

ROBBERS AND CITIZENS SHOOT.

Noise of Explosion Prevents Looting of Indiana Bank.

Six men broke into the Commercial Bank at Maceo, Ind., drilled a hole in the safe, and touched off a heavy charge of nitro-glycerine. The explosion drove the robbers out, and the money was safe. Many shots were exchanged, but the robbers got away. The damage caused by the explosion is \$1,000.

Hubbard Bill Signed by Cummins.

Gov. Cummins of Iowa has signed what is known as the Hubbard railway merger bill, authorizing railways organized in Iowa to absorb connecting lines anywhere in the United States, and enjoy the same privileges as have heretofore been limited to lines wholly in Iowa and adjoining States. The bill was amended so as to prevent the merger of competing or parallel lines.

Pyromaniac Destroys a Church.

The fifth supposedly incendiary fire in South Chicago within twenty-four hours destroyed St. Patrick's Catholic Church, spread to adjoining buildings, and despite the efforts of the firemen threatened for a time to devastate a large portion of the district. It was not quelled until after great damage had been done.

Strong St. Louis Connection.

By the consolidation of the St. Louis and Union Trust companies one of the strongest financial institutions is formed in St. Louis. The new company, which will be known as the St. Louis Union Trust Company, has a capital stock of \$5,000,000 and a surplus of \$3,750,000.

Big Flour Mills to Close.

On account of having to pay a premium of from 1 to 1 1/2 cents over May wheat, together with a decline in the demand for flour and high freight rates, about 50 per cent of the Minneapolis flour mills have closed down for an indefinite length of time.

Tower of Cathedral Falls.

At the close of the celebration of a grand mass the tower of the cathedral of Santa Clara, in Madrid, collapsed and destroyed three adjacent towers and part of the cloisters. Two bodies and a number of injured persons have been recovered from the ruins.

Chicago Lawyer Dies.

Perry A. Hull, Chicago lawyer and politician, died at Beaumont, Texas. He had been ill but one week from pneumonia.

Forty Killed by a Cyclone.

Oriental advisers say that Japan was visited by a cyclone recently. It destroyed seventeen fishing villages, killing forty persons and injuring hundreds of others.

Does Not Want Another Term.

In course of bitter debate on the subject of elections Senator Dewey announced his purpose to retire from public life at the end of present term.

Death of Dr. Talmage.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage died in Washington, after being unconscious two days.

Carnegie Gives a Big Sum.

The trustees of the Cincinnati public library have been awarded that Carnegie had offered to give to Cincinnati \$180,000 for the establishment of six branch libraries on condition that \$18,000 be annually appropriated for maintenance. The gift was accepted.

Brooklyn Factory Burns.

Fire in Brooklyn, N. Y., destroyed the furniture factory of Mace & Huelober and the pipe foundry of David Hines. Several frame tenements were also burned. The loss is estimated at \$100,000.

Blanche Walsh Is Injured.

Blanche Walsh, who was presenting "Blanche Meredithe" at the opera house in Seattle, Wash., fell from a rickety rear entrance of the theater into Puget Sound and was so badly crippled and shocked by the fall that she was incapacitated for several days.

Dies as Result of Duel Wound.

Charles Burns, who was shot at El Paso, Texas, by George Cole in a duel, died. He was struck in the same place McKinley was shot. Both men are ex-army officers, Cole being a frontiersman and Burns a rough rider in the Spanish-American war.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

SETTLERS IN THE NORTHWEST.

Two Thousand Settlers for New Homes Pass Through Minneapolis.

About the nearest approach to the sights in the large immigrant transfer stations in the larger cities on the Atlantic coast at the opening of the spring immigration was the scene at the union depot in Minneapolis with engine No. 1057, the largest on the Great Northern road, pulled out a train of thirteen coaches, packed to the vestibules with prospective settlers going to their claims in the Dakotas, Montana and Washington. The movement of settlers through Minneapolis and St. Paul Thursday was the biggest in the history of the Northwest. About 2,000 people, not including those who left on the Great Northern and Northern Pacific coast trains from Minneapolis in the morning, passed through the Twin Cities during the day. Many families will live in tents until homes can be erected. One woman boarded the train with nine children, the eldest of whom was 14 years of age. She was destined for a point about thirty miles north of Minot, N. D., where her husband took a claim. She said she was anxious to get to the place early, so that she might help break the ground and seed. The freight office of the Great Northern Railway had, up to Thursday afternoon, handled since the movement of settlers began this spring, 1,146 carloads of household effects and 254 carloads of live stock.

HAS TO WATCH WOMAN DIE.

Child Threatened with a Revolver Remains All Night with a Suicide.

Mrs. Ida Moore committed suicide at Chicago, Ind., by taking morphine and a 10-year-old daughter of Mrs. J. L. Horner, in whose home Mrs. Moore was employed, sat through the night with the dying woman, who had intimidated her with a revolver against alarming the household. The child watched the heavy breathing of the woman all night long, but if she moved the woman would be aroused and carry out her threat. Mrs. Moore died a few minutes after the members of the family entered the room. Mrs. Moore was 19 years old and recently brought suit for a divorce.

RACES WITH DEATH ON CYCLE.

Husband of Annie Schloss Too Late to Prevent Her Suicide.

Just as she saw her husband enter the gates of St. Anthony cemetery in Minneapolis, to which she had summoned him by telephone, Mrs. Annie Schloss, standing among the graves, fired a bullet into her head. She died later in the city hospital. Mrs. Schloss left home after a quarrel with her mother, and in suite of hours of searching her husband could not find her. When he got her telephone message he sprang upon a bicycle and rode madly to the cemetery. He was too late to prevent the fatal shot.

Increase in Steel Production.

The American Iron and Steel Association reports that the total production of open hearth steel in the United States in 1901, including direct steel castings, was 4,556,300 gross tons, against 3,393,145 tons in 1900, an increase of 1,253,155 tons. The production of open hearth steel has more than doubled in the last four years.

Murdered by Bulgarians.

The Val of Adrianople, European Turkey, telegraphs that a band of Bulgarians, with the threat of provoking retaliation, recently killed and mutilated three Mussulman peasants and a boy, near Kirik-Kiliseh, and then sought refuge in Bulgaria, hoping to be pursued and anticipated that a conflict would ensue with the frontier guard.

Military School Burns Out.

The main building, gymnasium and chapel of St. John's Military Academy at Manlius, N. Y., one of the best known military institutions in the country, were destroyed by fire. The 1,500 cadets showed discipline throughout, even saluting the flag at the sound of the bugle at sundown.

Two Drowned in the Ohio.

By the capsizing of the tugboat Acorn at Pittsburgh, Pa., Captain Sam Silvey, a wrecker, and Lee Legg, a fireman, were drowned. The tugboat, which was under way while the wreck floated two miles down the river. When found she was unconscious, but after hard work was resuscitated.

Sentenced for Blowing Up Magazine.

Charles Helman, a prominent young man of Findlay, Ohio, has been sentenced to serve four years in the penitentiary for blowing up the magazine of the Bowling Green Glycerin Company several months ago. The explosion wrought havoc to property. Helman pleaded guilty.

Anarchist Given Five Months.

Enrico Malatesta, the Italian anarchist, has been sentenced by a Roman court of justice to five months' imprisonment for contumacy on account of certain articles appearing in the magazine of the anarchist, which were written for and published in an anarchist newspaper.

Hardware Men in Combine.

Fifty hardware jobbing companies of the United States will combine on capital of \$120,000,000. The company is financed by Moore & Schley, and nearly all trade centers of the United States are represented.

Says He Is Murk's Grandson.

Carl J. Carrollson, tailor, of Muncie, Ind., claims to be grandson and heir of William "Boss" Rice, for whose murder Albert T. Patrick has been sentenced to death.

Bank Cautious a Suicide.

F. Godfrey, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Falls City, Neb., committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Despondency is assigned as the most probable cause.

Says Boers Accept Peace Terms.

Peace in South Africa is reported in London as an accomplished fact. According to a dispatch from Pretoria the Boer leaders have accepted the British terms.

Shipped Many Horses and Mules.

British camp at Lathrop, Mo., has shipped more than 72,000 mules and horses to South Africa since the beginning of the Boer war.

Verdict Against Widow Reversed.

The Supreme Court of Iowa has reversed the verdict and ordered a new trial in the Hossack murder case. The de-

KING LEOPOLD MOBBED.

Socialists Surround Automobile and Wave Red Flags.

King Leopold was mobbed by socialists on his arrival in Brussels on Monday. The meeting between the socialists and the King was accidental, but it was none the less unpleasant for his majesty, whose automobile was surrounded by excited men who shouted, "Long live the republic! Long live universal suffrage!" and waved red flags in the King's face.

CHILD PLAYER SPURNS PARENT.

Satisfied with People Who Have Had Her for Six Years.

For six years little Grace Clayton of Dayton, Ohio, has been playing in the role of Eva in "Uncle Tom's Cabin" with the Washburn theatrical company. Her mother recently instituted proceedings in habeas corpus to secure possession of her daughter. The action was taken against Mrs. Ida Washburn, who lives in Buffalo, N. Y., and who happened to be in Dayton with little Grace on a visit to friends. Six years ago the mother bought her child from the Washburns on a contract and when placed on the stand the girl said that she was well satisfied with her present guardian. Judge McCann accordingly returned her to the custody of Mrs. Washburn. Mrs. Washburn will return to Buffalo with Grace, who is 11 years of age, where she will be treated to take important part in plays which will be put on by the Washburn people.

PRINCE HONORS LITTLE NEGRO.

Boy Who Decorated Henry's Cabin Receives Watch and Chain.

The proudest passenger to walk down the gang plank of the Deutschland when she made her dock in New York was Herbert Cummings, a young mulatto sent over on the same steamer by a florist to decorate the cabin of Prince Henry on his return voyage from this country. The lad was detailed to attend to the floral decorations on board Emperor William's yacht Hohenzollern while she was in port, and the prince liked him so well that he asked that he be sent to Bremen when he sailed on the Deutschland. At the end of the voyage Prince Henry presented him a handsome gold watch and chain and gave him a letter of recommendation.

SHOCK CAUSED PARALYSIS.

Woman Stricken When Husband Died in Civil War Is Dead.

What is said to be one of the most peculiar death certificates received by the New York Board of Health in many years has been filed in the case of Mrs. Bridget O'Connell, 62 years old. It states that her death was due to "apoplexy caused by her husband's death in the Civil War thirty-eight years ago." Mrs. O'Connell became paralyzed on one side when she was informed that her husband had lost his life in battle. A second stroke brought death.

Drives Nail Into Husband.

In Grant County, O. T., Mrs. Peoples, a Bohemian, killed her husband by driving a nail into his head. Peoples, who was a farmer, went home drunk, beat his wife, and went to sleep with his head resting on her head. She drove a nail through the top of the partition into the man's head, killing him.

Racine Woman Fatally Burned.

Mrs. George Sprout, widow of a prominent pioneer resident of Racine, Wis., was fatally burned, her clothing catching fire from a bonfire, while assisting in cleaning up the lawn. Before assistance could reach her the flesh of almost the entire body was so badly burned that portions of it fell off.

One Cattle Thief Killed.

Sheriff Parks and deputies captured seven cattle thieves on Eagle Creek, near Morenci, Ariz., after a hard fight. One of the thieves was killed in an exciting shooting. The outlaws had killed a number of cattle from time to time, and were in possession of six freshly killed loaves, from which they were making jerky.

Killed While Hauling Arrest.

While resisting arrest at Bonville, Mo., Louis Sage was shot and killed and Mike A. Logan was seriously wounded by Policemen Albert S. Benz. The men were on a railroad train without paying fare and drew their revolvers when about to be arrested.

Confession Awaits Investigation.

Mrs. Grady of Buena Vista, confessed that she had killed her husband, a rich widow, and robbed her of her diamonds. Bodies of Mrs. Grady's husband and son, on whose lives there was \$5,000 insurance, which was paid to Mrs. Grady, are to be exhumed.

Iowa Assembly Adjourns.

Iowa's Twenty-ninth General Assembly adjourned Friday evening, though officially the session is supposed to have adjourned at noon. Turbulent action of the committee on enrolled bills caused the delay. The session enacted about 225 laws.

Big Iron Plant Is Burned.

Fire that broke out in the iron shop of the Southern Iron works at Columbus, Ohio, destroyed the plant, and also that of the Columbus Iron works, burned two whole blocks and a warehouse, causing a loss of \$300,000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

Two Killed in Explosion.

Two men were killed as the result of the explosion of nearly 3,000 pounds of powder at the plant of the Austin Powder Company at Glen Willow, a few miles southeast of Cleveland. The powder plant was wrecked. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Goed Down in Java Seas.

Word has been received of the loss of the American ship Proteus in the Java seas. She was manned by thirty men. The dispatch does not report the safety of the crew and it is feared that they were lost.

Released Upon Apologizing.

Lieut. John W. Starke, accused of sending an obscene letter to President Roosevelt, was released by the United States Court at Richmond, Va., upon presenting a letter of apology.

Apartment Building Burns.

Fire destroyed the seven-story apartment building, the Tashmore, in Chicago. One fireman was killed. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Lowther Will Appeal.

Rev. Granville Lowther at McPherson, Kan., says he will appeal the verdict of the Methodist committee finding him guilty of heretical teachings.

DR. TALMAGE IS DEAD.

FAMOUS DIVINE PASSES AWAY IN WASHINGTON.

Inflammation of the Brain the Cause—The End Comes After a Coma Lasting Two Days—The Brief History of a Noted Public Career.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage passed away Saturday night at 9 o'clock, at his home in Washington, D. C. Death was painless. He had been unconscious for two days, the coma becoming more profound as dissolution approached. At his bedside when his last breath was drawn were the following members of his family: Mrs. Talmage, Rev. Frank Dewitt Talmage, Chicago; Mrs. Warren G. Smith, Brooklyn; Mrs. Daniel Mangum, New York; Mrs. Clarence Wycoff, New York; Mrs. Talmage, Mrs. Allen E. Donnan, Richmond, Va., and Miss Talmage, Washington.

DR. TALMAGE WAS IN POOR HEALTH WHEN HE LEFT WASHINGTON SIX WEEKS AGO FOR A JOURNEY TO MEXICO. HE WAS SUFFERING FROM INDIGESTION AND CATARRHAL TROUBLE, WHICH CAUSED HIM CONSIDERABLE PAIN. DEATH WAS DUE, HOWEVER, TO INFLAMMATION OF THE BRAIN. THIS COMPLICATION ASSESSED

ITSELF SEVERAL DAYS AGO. HIS LAST RATIONAL WORDS WERE UTTERED THE DAY PRECEDING THE MARRIAGE OF HIS DAUGHTER MAUD, WHEN HE REPLY TO A QUESTION HE WEAKLY SAID: "OF COURSE I KNOW YOU, MAUD." THE ATTENDING PHYSICIANS GAVE UP HOPE THURSDAY EVENING.

NATIVE OF NEW JERSEY.

Dr. Talmage was born in Gateville, near Bound Brook, N. J., Jan. 7, 1832, and was consequently in his seventieth year. His father was a farmer of strong and vigorous character and his mother a woman of exceptional energy. His ancestors were Americans and members of the Reformed Church from a period antedating the revolution. Dr. Talmage studied law at the University of New York and graduated with high honors, but, persuaded by his relatives and probably feeling the inspiration himself, he entered the New Brunswick Seminary of Theology.

His first pastorate was that of the Reformed Church of Belleville, N. J., but his eloquence soon attracted attention, and he was in demand. In 1859 he went to Syracuse, N. Y., where his congregation was unusually critical and cultured. Here it was that Talmage's genius began to assert itself most effectively. Yet he served an apprenticeship of seven years before he was called to Brooklyn. Central Presbyterian Church, of that place, whose membership had greatly dwindled, made the young divine an offer. He accepted, and within a few months his success had become so extraordinary that plans for a new tabernacle were on foot. In 1870 the first Brooklyn Tabernacle was built, but fire destroyed it, and twice again visited this same flock.

Made His Church Famous.

Dr. Talmage's fame had become so widely recognized and his preaching in such demand that the Brooklyn parish also had won a name through its pastor. It was consequently rich and powerful. New tabernacles arose in the ashes of the old and nothing appeared to obstruct the minister's rapid rise. The quarter-century celebration held in May, 1881, at Brooklyn Tabernacle is well remembered. Dr. Talmage was then in the zenith of his renown. Soon after that he, in a measure, retired from active ministerial duties. He traveled much, lectured a great deal, and was in almost constant demand. He wrote not a little, was in the newspapers daily, and was one of the public men frequently sought for by the interviewer.

Dr. Talmage's greatness, it is generally conceded, can be ascribed to his power as an orator. Coupled with this he had the talent of simple and trenchant interpretation of the scriptures. He was a Christian of the old school, if that expression may be employed. He did not run much to new thought, higher criticism or creed reform. He clung tenaciously to a plain, pure program of everyday morals and right living. He found enough noble truths in the Bible to supply him with inspiration.

He was a magnificent lecturer. Some of his flights of oratory are remembered as being of surpassing impressiveness and picturesqueness. He drew lessons from everything. He talked to a parrot, but at the same time he garnished his sentences with beauty, and his voice, appearance and fire combined to enthral and uplift the hearer.

Three Times Married.

Dr. Talmage was married three times. His first wife, by whom he had one child, was Mary Avery of Brooklyn, whom he lost in 1862 by drowning. Susan O. Whittemore of the same city was his second wife, and with her he lived many years and reared a family of six children. She died seven years ago, and in January, 1898, he married for the third time.

His bride, now his widow, was Mrs. Charles Collier, a wealthy woman of Allegheny, Pa., whose husband, during his life, was a leading member of the local bar.

Interesting News Items.

Cripple Creek, Colo., gold field is thought to be about exhausted.

Another oil well was struck eighteen miles northeast of Lawton, O. T.

It is estimated that the railroads of this country will spend \$400,000,000 this year in bettering their equipment and in improvements of various kinds.

Fire destroyed the St. Joseph Catholic church at Kansas City, Kan., the building and its contents being reduced to ashes. The loss is estimated at \$12,000, and the insurance is \$4,000.

Andrew Carnegie has offered to furnish \$200,000 for the erection of a free public library building in Denver, provided the city will pledge itself to provide not less than \$30,000 annually for the support of the library.

The S. S. ship "Ed" was wrecked on a sand spit on the North Carolina coast, and her crew of twenty-seven men were rescued under great difficulties by the tugboat Alexander and the revenue cutter Algonquin.

Decrease in Fire Losses.

Fire losses of United States for March were \$10,822,750, nearly 50 per cent less than for March, 1901.

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Dr. Talmage was in poor health when he left Washington six weeks ago for a journey to Mexico. He was suffering from indigestion and catarrhal trouble, which caused him considerable pain. Death was due, however, to inflammation of the brain. This complication assessed

itself several days ago. His last rational words were uttered the day preceding the marriage of his daughter Maud, when he reply to a question he weakly said: "Of course I know you, Maud." The attending physicians gave up hope Thursday evening.

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Congress.

Most of Tuesday in the Senate was devoted to debate on the Chinese exclusion bill. When the session opened Mr. Spooner, rising to a question of personal privilege, explained that had he been present when the vote on the ship subsidy bill was taken he would have voted against the measure. Mr. Hoar centered the passage of his resolution providing that rule XIX be amended by inserting at the beginning of clause 2 thereof the following: "No Senator in debate shall directly or indirectly by any form of words intend to another Senator, or to other Senators, or conduct or motive unworthy or unbecoming a Senator; no Senator in debate shall refer offensively to any State of the Union." Thirty-nine private pension bills were passed. The House passed a bill to protect fish and game in Alaska and devoted the rest of the day to debate on Cuban reciprocity.

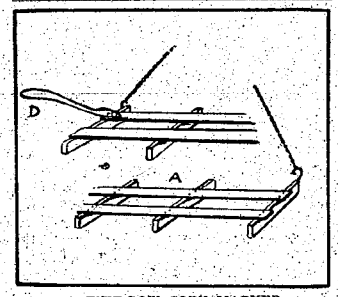
Throughout the session of the Senate on Wednesday the Chinese exclusion bill was under consideration. Mr. Gallinger and Mr. Dillingham opposed it, and Mr. Turner supported it. Mr. Fairbanks reported favorably on the committee on immigration the Chinese exclusion bill, passed by the House. It was placed on the calendar. Mr. Patterson offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for certain regulations regarding the exclusion of Chinese. In the House Mr. Henry (Conn.) asked unanimous consent to discuss the Senate amendment to the oleomargarine bill, but Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) objected, and the bill went to the committee on agriculture. The rest of the day was devoted to continuance of the debate on Cuban reciprocity.

In the Senate on Thursday the Chinese exclusion bill was under discussion during the entire session, except for about an hour, when the postoffice appropriation bill was considered and passed

FARM AND GARDEN

Growing Sugar Beets.
The reports of the United States Department of Agriculture indicate that in the States of California, Colorado, Nebraska and Michigan the sugar beets can be grown of such quality that they can be used profitably for sugar-making, if they can be bought cheaply enough. This also is true of some sections of New York, and a few tests lead them to believe that they also can be grown in Utah, Idaho and Oregon, with a percentage of sugar high enough to warrant sugar being made from them. But several hundred samples tested from Iowa showed that the sugar content fell just short of the average standard fixed for successful manufacture. Of Illinois and Indiana beets the report says, "both the contents of sugar and coefficient of purity were below the standard." Of Kansas it is reported that "the climate is not suitable for growing high-grade beets." In Oklahoma the conditions are not called favorable, and the chemists report that, on the whole, Ohio is not adapted to growing sugar beets. The department tries to make as favorable report as possible for the new industry, but it has nothing to say about the profit or loss to the farmers, who cannot afford fifteen tons to the acre, and must cart them or pay transportation to the factory at a price of \$4 per ton. In this State it would be hard to get a man to load them, carry them five miles and unload them for much less than that after they were grown and harvested.

A Corn Marker.
The cut, from the Ohio Farmer, shows a five-row corn marker. The runners are 1 1/2 or 2 feet long, six inches wide and two inches thick. They are placed



A FIVE-ROW CORN MARKER.

as far apart as you want your rows and two three-inch boards (A) nailed on top. D is a handle.
The driver walks in the last mark previously made and holds the handle in one hand. There should be such a handle on each side of the marker. Use one horse and attach a rope or wire from each outside runner to the traces.

Renovated Butter.
Renovated butter is several degrees worse than oleomargarine, in our opinion, which is based on actual knowledge of the processes by which the two are made. We have said and repeat that between the two frauds we greatly prefer oleomargarine because it cannot possibly be made of more uncleanly materials than are used in making process butter, and very often is made in a cleanly manner from materials that, in themselves, are not unwholesome.

The extent to which renovated butter has influenced the markets of the country is not fully appreciated, or there would have been a stronger demand for its regulation long before this. Dairy and Creamery.

Seeding with Clover.
When clover is sown early in the spring on the crop of wheat or other winter grain, it may cost nothing but the price of the seed, which is not much, whether ten or fifteen pounds is used to the acre, and the labor of sowing, yet we would prefer to increase its cost by going over the wheat with a light or smoothing harrow before sowing the clover seed, says the New England Farmer. This will benefit wheat or rye if done at the right time, when the ground is not wet enough to cause the harrow to sink too deep and uproot the plants. This makes a good seed bed for the clover, and in a day or two after the first rain the little plants will be sending their roots down into the soil.

Selecting Varieties.
If your strawberry market pays high prices for early fruit, large, highly colored and attractively packed, it would be foolish for one to raise mainly the mid-season sorts and market them unattractively. If potatoes bring good prices and cabbages are a drug, don't raise cabbages. If white eggs are wanted, don't keep fowls that lay brown eggs, and vice versa. On the other hand, if the best market is for the carcass, keep Plymouth Rocks for this trade and use the brown eggs at home if they cannot be sold for a fair price. In short, all along the line, raise what the market demands and do not try to educate the public to some article it does not want, simply because it seems the best article to you.

Hay and Corn Fodder.
Reports from the Western States now seem to indicate a larger average of corn planted this year, and possibly more of the meadows broken up and put in the corn crop, but as these will probably be those which yield the least hay, the increased use of the corn shredder may make hay more abundant in our market another winter. If the season is at all favorable, when all the corn-growing sections save and shred their fodder, or put it into silos, they can either keep more stock or sell more hay. As the market is now, the fodder would seem most profitable if stockers and feeders do not cost too much. American Cultivator.

Increasing Value of Feed.
When the farmer produces the best quality of coarse fodders, such as clover, corn fodder, oats, hay and prairie hay, it will not be necessary to feed as large an amount of grain as when poor

fodders are used. By good cultivation, the use of manures, selection of seed, cutting at the right time and properly protecting fodders from bleaching and leaching, it is possible to increase their feeding value 30 per cent.

Water on the Farm.
Drinking water on farms is given but little consideration as to its purity when it is derived from springs, but many farms are supplied with water from open wells, and its purity in such cases depends largely upon the mode of protecting the well and the surroundings. Wells being deeper than ditches or drains, and the tendency of water being downward, much soluble matter gets into the well that is unknown to the farmer. The water may appear clear and pure, be free of odor, and yet contain impurities. Farmers who do not consider the matter have no conception of the many sources from which their drinking water is obtained. It comes from the clouds, of course, but it does not fall into the well, only reaching it after passing through the surface soil and dissolving the impurities. Because the water passes through sand it is not filtered of the soluble matter. If salt is dissolved in water the salt is not removed by filtering, as the dissolved salt will go with the water to the lowest place. If the well is open there may be toads and insects in the water, which drain and decompose. The wells should be covered and the surroundings kept clean, with good drainage in all directions. Driven wells are better than those that are open, and should be used in preference. Philadelphia Record.

Corn Planting.
Many of the tests at experiment stations have shown better yields from planting moderately early, rather than very early; from planting a larger number of kernels per acre than most good farmers think advisable; from planting small growing varieties in rows closer together than is best for large varieties; from giving shallow and level cultivation rather than deep and ridged cultivation; from planting rather shallow early and deeper in late planting. Other trials have seemed to show that very frequent cultivation does not repay its cost; that it is important to cultivate as soon as may be after rains; that deep cultivation while the stalks are small may be helpful, if followed by shallow culture, says the agricultural column of the Hartford Times. It also adds that the farmer will be better satisfied if he tries some experiments of this kind himself, and tries them more than one season, that he may be sure that the change in method and not the season has changed results. With all of which we agree.

Using Improved Tools.
There is no more reason why a farmer should hope to work advantageously with half-worn or cumbersome tools than the mechanic, and yet few of them feel that they can afford the more modern tools. This is short-sighted economy, and particularly so in the case of the heavier implements, which save so much hard labor. One of the tools that should be on every farm where considerable manure is handled is the manure spreader. By the use of the manure spreader the heavy work of hand-spreading is not only avoided, but the spreader breaks up the manure and distributes it evenly and in such form that it benefits the soil equally wherever it falls. There are no heavy lumps here and there and scant supplies in other places, as with hand-spreading.

For Rolling Small Seed.
No garden is complete without a roller for hand use. Small seeds come up better if rolled after planting. A roller made of a piece of old fence rod or piece of old shafting and attached to the handle of a push-cart, or the handle may be quickly made to order. Stones inside the keg will give needed weight. Farm and Home.

Milk Flour.
Dr. M. Eckenberg, of Gothenburg, has made a discovery which will be of importance in dairy farming. He claims to have invented an apparatus by which milk can be brought into the form of a powder, like flour in appearance, but possessing all the qualities of milk in concentrated form, moisture excepted. It is said that this milk flour is completely soluble in water and can be used for all purposes for which common milk is employed.

Farm Notes.
Nothing cures a dog that kills sheep so quick as a shotgun.

Plenty of clover will go a long way toward making a farm profitable.

A cow that is well cared for is a source of comfort and profit to her owner.

Bee-keepers should develop a home market rather than send their products to a city market.

In these days of close competition every farmer must give the closest attention to every detail.

There is no longer any profit in making butter that cannot be classed among the best grades.

The man who owns ten or more cows and is without a separator is standing in his own light.

It's poor policy to compel animals to drink water that the farmer would not think of touching himself.

When in the natural state poultry live on seeds, grass and insects. Try to follow this as nearly as possible when feeding them.

Many a failure in the vegetable garden is caused by poor seed. Purchase whatever seed you may require from reliable dealers only.

If a hen does not have access to plenty of water she cannot lay many eggs for the reason that eggs contain more water than anything else.

The farmers who are successful are those who never lose sight of the fact that the farm is a home; that everything done toward beautifying and improving the place is enhancing its value.

Plant a grape vine where a place can be found for one. Grapes can be had in abundance, and the vine takes but little room if they are planted where they will not be in the way of anything else.

CHANGES IN SLEEVES.

DRESSMAKERS' INGENUITY HAS BEEN EXERTED.

Boleros and Etons Are Still Plentiful and Pencil-trimmed-Boleros of Moire Silk in Colors to Suit Taste Are Unmistakably New.

New York correspondence:

OST of the outright changes in gowns have been confined to sleeves, the lines of skirt and bodice remaining much as they were during winter. Limited as the field would seem to be, dressmakers nevertheless have brought out many remarkably pretty designs as the result of much scheming. Sleeves have grown to ample proportions for outdoor dresses, as well as for dinner and evening gowns, and the style most preferred has more or less of drooping fullness gathered into a tight cuff. Gowns intended for dinner or evening wear have elbow sleeves finished under the bottom with a full lace or chiffon. The sleeve is a puff, short as it is, and besides being



NEW FORMS OF JACKET BODICES.

pretty, its fullness sets off most arms to advantage. Wide sleeves give becoming breadth to slender shoulders, and also may be so managed as to make the waist appear considerably smaller than it really is. Frequently when the dress material is very thin and delicate instead of using a silk lining, one of self-toned batiste is selected on account of its extreme softness. The bishop sleeve is still worn, but the puff is much fuller. Undersleeves remain, and many are pretty. Boleros and Etons are as plentiful this season as they ever were, and though the basis of much fanciful trimming, are most abundant in the tailor's output. The liberality with which he trims his gowns explains this point. Blouse Etons are of every description, those with basque or position back among the more common. They are made in plain and handsome cloths, silks, laces, embroideries and transparent materials. Many are finished with handsome lace and embroidered vests and fluffy fronts of chiffon or mousseline. Nearly all are made with turn-down collars and revers, otherwise a lace collar usually is worn over the jacket. If skirt and jacket are of the same material, the trimming on the skirt usually is carried out on the bolero. There is one type of two-piece suit that is much liked, and that may be overdue later, though there is no danger for purchases made now. That is the plain skirt and jacket of the initial picture. The skirt may have a Spanish flounce for the jacket's collar and cuff finish is the distinctive feature. Gray veiling and white silk embroidered with black velvet dots were the materials here. Velvet, taffeta and lace-covered silk are employed for such cuffs and collar.

Moire silk in white, biscuit, mauve, gray or apple green is now made in bolero jacket suits that are unmistakably new. The skirts usually are finished with tucked and white chiffon roses trimmed the bodice, the bodice was pale blue panne velvet, and all was over silver gray silk. Embroidered moire, chiffons and mouselines make up charmingly over delicate cloth or plain white. All are unlined and may be worn over almost any shade of silk underwear, but some trimming on the bodice should nearly or quite match the under color. Moires are much used for evening gowns, too; Irish crochet and heavy guipure being put on it liberally. A moment later his wife entered the room and found Jackson lying on the floor in a pool of blood. He had slashed his throat from ear to ear. The windpipe was severed and the jugular vein grazed. Jackson was 45 years of age and had a wife, one son and three daughters. Dependence is assigned as the reason for suicide.

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The large dwelling house of Mrs. J. R. Reese of Edwarsburg burned. The property was valued at \$8,000.

While an east-bound Grand Trunk passenger train was passing through Willets the rear coach and the Pullman sleeper were thrown off the track. One person was killed and five were injured.

John Gillman, the lad who stole the horse of John Sweet, near Foster, was taken into custody by a constable near Cedarville and arrested by William Graves. Gillman is an adopted son of Galther, who lives southwest of Palms. The boy acknowledges his guilt.

Money is more plentiful in Corvina than houses. There happened to be a house vacant in the city for a couple of days and the demand for it was so great that one applicant to get ahead of others who wanted it, plunked down \$80 as a year's rent in advance. He got the place. Rents are cheap.

Dr. Roy W. Griswold, a prominent physician, and Edwin T. Bennett, former owner of the Bay City Tribune, were arrested at Bay City on warrants charging them with manslaughter in connection with the death March 19 of Agnes Eberstein, or May Morris, as she registered herself. The bodies of the two men were released on bail of \$1,000 each.

MIRROR OF MICHIGAN

FAITHFUL RECOUNTING OF HER LATEST NEWS.

Grasping for State Lands—Mysterious Wreck Near St. Joseph—Majestic Attempts Suicide—Fatal Fire in Boyne City—Two Army Officers Drown.

The last year in the Auditor General's office has been remarkable for the increase in business done by the tax department. The unprecedented activity has been sized up by some who have had business there as due to a craze for tax titles. Auditor General Powers says that an especially encouraging feature of the rapid disposal of lands that have become the State's through the non-payment of taxes by original owners lies in the fact that many thousands of acres are being bought for colonization purposes and will thus become improved and not only add to the general prosperity of the State, but, in time, materially increase its taxable valuation. An Iowa colonization company recently purchased lands in Ontonagon County for which the State received about \$16,000. It is expected that a Minneapolis concern will soon close a much larger deal for lands in that section, and railroad companies in the upper peninsula are buying up considerable tracts to encourage colonization. The Michigan Home Colonization Co. of Chicago has lately made a large investment in Osceola County, and smaller deals with the same purpose in view have become a matter of routine. Another marked feature of this activity in the State realty market is the tendency of the original owners to pay delinquent taxes and secure title to lands that have once been cut over for the pine, but will now be gone over again for cedar, hemlock and other timbers.

Find Cap and Human Hand.
Fishermen had their nets fouled about six miles from St. Joseph in a sunken wreck and in trying to clear them they drew up the skeleton of a human hand and a cap, which on examination proved to be one of those worn by the captain of the Graham fleet of steamers. It was at once supposed that the wreck of the ill-fated Chicago had at last been found. Secretary J. S. Morton of the company, however, when shown the cap stated that it could not have belonged to Captain Edward Stines, as had been supposed, for reason that the decoration on the buttons was of a later date than that in the Graham fleet of steamers. The theory that it may prove to be the Chicago is strengthened by the fact that three or four brass claim checks used in exchange for baggage on the Graham fleet of steamers have come ashore during the last four years. Each bore a number and the name of the steamer Chicago.

Four Meet Death at Fire.
The frame dwelling of Dr. Boyne in Boyne City, occupied by two families, was destroyed by fire, and four persons were burned to death. The dead are Mrs. Frank Littlefield, her two children and Mrs. James Thompson. Mrs. Littlefield and her two children were from Spokane, Wash. At the time the fire broke out all the persons in the house were upstairs asleep. The crackling of the flames awakened the sleepers, but only Mr. Thompson escaped. The loss on the building is estimated at \$3,000, partly insured. The origin of the fire is not known.

Drown on a Fishing Trip.
While returning from a fishing expedition in a small sailboat, Lieut. Howard F. Avery, adjutant of the First Battalion of the Fourteenth Regiment, stationed at Fort Wayne, and Second Lieut. W. Ashbridge were drowned by the overturning of the boat in the river about 600 yards below the fort. These officers were accompanied by Trumpeter Richard Tunney, who was rescued while clinging to the overturned boat and who is now in a fort hospital in a serious condition as a result of exposure, but will recover. All had seen service in the Philippines.

Minister Cuts His Throat.
Rev. James Jackson of Royal Oak attempted suicide at the home of Edward Urch at Clarkston. He and his wife were visiting at the Urch house. Jackson left the dinner table and went to a bedroom. A moment later his wife entered the room and found Jackson lying on the floor in a pool of blood. He had slashed his throat from ear to ear. The windpipe was severed and the jugular vein grazed. Jackson was 45 years of age and had a wife, one son and three daughters. Dependence is assigned as the reason for suicide.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR APRIL 20.

Peter and Cornelius. Acts 10:34-44. Memory verses, 42-44. Golden Text—"God is no respecter of persons."—Acts 10:34.

It is an interesting fact that military men are treated with the greatest respect in the New Testament, the specimens of them to whom reference is made being for the most part types of fidelity and courage. No argument for or against war can, of course, be drawn from this fact. Rather is it to be interpreted as part of the general New Testament teaching that few callings are dishonorable or common in the New Testament, all occupations may be dignified if not justified by the faithfulness of those who occupy them. Cornelius was a centurion, that is, captain of a century or company of 100 men. The unit of Roman infantry was the legion, of 6,000 nominal strength, which may be compared with our modern brigade. The legion contained ten cohorts, equivalent to the modern large battalion or small regiment—600 men; and the cohort contained six companies. "The Italian band" of which Cornelius was a centurion was probably a company recruited from Italy and stationed in Caesarea, the Roman capital of Judea.

Evidently Cornelius was a proselyte to Judaism, though not entirely admitted to the Jewish church by circumcision. There were probably many Romans and Greeks in the great cities of the empire who sustained this relation to the synagogues—accepting the law and the prophets, contributing to the support of religious service, but for political or social reasons stopping short of actual admission as "proselytes of the gate." It is not strange that the lofty teachings of the Old Testament attracted many thoughtful pagans in spite of the hollow and artificiality of much of the Jewish officialdom and the pettiness of the scribes.

Conceding a vision received the command to send to Joppa for Simon Peter. The readiness with which he obeyed shows that his adherence to the Jewish religion was no formal intellectual patronage, but a fixed heart-service to the invisible God, as genuine and as worthy as that of the most devout Jew. This fact was very hard for a Jew to accept; even Peter, the representative of Jesus, revelation (10:34). Cornelius saw immediately three trusted men to bear the message to the unknown "Simon who is surnamed Peter," lodging at a tanner's house in Joppa—a most humble place of residence.

Peter's Strange Vision.
A traditional "house of Simon the tanner" is pointed out in Joppa at the present day. The fact of a trade, though spiced by the Jews, necessary though it was. Peter was praying on the housetop, in the shade of the canopy or rest-room, when the messengers arrived at the sultry hour of noon. His vision seems a most singular one to modern readers—this grotesque image of a sheet full of creeping and flying creatures and quadrupeds, the vivid representation of which would be rather ludicrous than impressive to us. However, we have to see in it the Jew's abhorrence of forbidden flesh, which was normally as strong as our repugnance for meat of diseased animals, or decayed vegetables, or spoiled fruit, though based on other grounds. The concluding word, "intensely prejudiced as he was against any violation of Jewish tradition as proved by later events, must have shocked him exceedingly. It meant that he must give up some ideas that he had regarded as fundamental. His later stand in regard to circumcision shows that his conversion from these prejudices was slow.

Nevertheless when he awoke from his vision the apostle did not hesitate to follow the leading of the Spirit and to descend to meet the messengers and receive their message. Starting on the next day with them, he reached Caesarea and found the soldier waiting for him. It is not easy for us to appreciate all that it meant for a Roman centurion to fall down on his knees before a Jewish teacher and do him reverence. The representative of the ruling power of the world, a man, too, belonging, according to his name, to an ancient and famous Roman family, doing homage to an obscure Jude was a sight to wonder at. Peter bade him rise, and asked to be told of the object of the summons. Then Cornelius told the story of his vision, and Peter, remembering the strange experience on the housetop, knew that God had spoken to them both.

A Gospel for the World.
Peter's words show how deeply moved he was, how full of wonder and humility as he felt himself on the threshold of a new era which he had scarcely understood to be at hand—the spread of the gospel to the Gentiles. He perceived, said he, "that God is no taker of persons; no partial judge who takes men for what they seem to be, classifies them by reputation, or dress, or worldly position, or any other accident, but a just judge who looks at manhood alone. And then he gave utterance to a truth which has never been fully grasped even by the Christian. The man of his age, though admitted in a half-hearted and theoretical fashion: "In every nation he that feareth him, and worketh righteousness, is acceptable to him." That the number of "heathen" who could measure up to this standard is small, is evident; but in every nation and every age it has been possible for men, with little light of God's truth, to live up to what little they possessed and so to be accepted by him as his servants.

Peter summed up the main points of the message which it was his privilege to proclaim to this teachable soldier—the facts of Christ's life, work, death and resurrection. With the very telling of these things conviction and belief came to the centurion and to his companions. They felt the transforming power of the Spirit within their hearts, and visible evidence of the great change was found on their faces, while with their tongues they spoke with the ecstatic utterance which had come to be the manifestation of the Spirit's power. Peter joyfully received this disclosure of the success of his mission, and baptized the new disciples, remaining with them for a while to instruct them further in the new life.

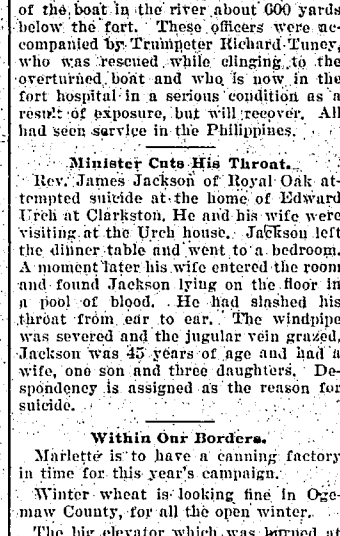
Next Lesson—"Gentiles Received into the Church."—Acts 11:1-15.

Was Not Disappointed.
"I was to come on the stage stealthily, and say 'Hush!'" explained the fledgling actor.

"And I said it, and I was," he mournfully concluded. — Baltimore American.

Nobles in Prison.
According to an article in a French periodical, not less than 20,000 nobles are at present confined in the prisons of Europe. Russia stands first with 12,000 blue-blooded law-breakers.

FROM THE LATEST EVENING FIFERY.
ed Spanish dancers headed with guipure applique lace or insertion, or else are finished with two or three circular ruffles. The boleros are with basque effect all around, have handsome embroidered vests and fluffy fronts. The material is tucked and strapped freely, and lace is used liberally. Fancier boleros generally appear on these. Another type of silk jacket is shown at the left in to-day's second



NEW FORMS OF JACKET BODICES.

Cherry laces have been brought out for early spring wear. They are pretty, but heavy.

The latest hosiery is of silk lisle, interwoven with lace or embroidered with trailing flowers.

Plainly enfolded heads guileless of ornamentation save tortoise shell combs are affected by many of women.

No dainty piece of lingerie is complete these days without its ribbon finish at the neck and sleeves and here and there for trimming, whether in rosettes or rows

and white chiffon roses trimmed the bodice, the bodice was pale blue panne velvet, and all was over silver gray silk. Embroidered moire, chiffons and mouselines make up charmingly over delicate cloth or plain white. All are unlined and may be worn over almost any shade of silk underwear, but some trimming on the bodice should nearly or quite match the under color. Moires are much used for evening gowns, too; Irish crochet and heavy guipure being put on it liberally.

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The Avalanche.

J. PALMER, Editor & Proprietor
THURSDAY, APR. 17, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A special to the Detroit Free Press from Lansing says: "Assessors in Lansing and in many of the cities in the state report a great falling off in the amount of personal property subject to assessment this year, the efforts of the tax commission to reach the personal belongings of citizens for taxation having resulted in the discovery of new methods of evading the law. This is not done by making false statements but by transferring title to personal property to persons outside the state, or to those who, having no realty, are not discovered by the assessors."

Claiming to speak for 250,000 men, women and children whose sole livelihood is dependent upon the sugar industry of that state, the Louisiana Colored Men's Industrial Protective League has adopted a memorial to Congress setting forth that the proposed reduction of duties on sugar from Cuba would bring untold misery upon the wage earners engaged in the growth of domestic sugar. It is to be feared that the prayers of these poor people will receive scant consideration at the hands of Congress. There is the misfortune to be citizens of this country and not aliens.—Am. Economist.

The Republicans in the House who favor relief for Cuba and also believe in Protection, have, it appears, laid down their ultimatum. They stand by the principle of the Tawney amendment. They oppose any reduction in the sugar tariff, but will help the actual planters by granting them a stated rebate. This takes the matter out of the hands of the Sugar Trust, and gives whatever is conceded direct to the producer of the sugar. It is undoubtedly that this is the best way of help; and it should carry, if there is to be any concession at all. But Cuba, from all accounts, is in better industrial and financial condition right now than ever she was in all her history.—Tribune, Salt Lake City.

Before making the cut in the sugar tariff the dominant party in Washington should study the statistics of the last election. Where did the big majorities come from, majorities which elected Republican Congressmen and gave the Presidential ticket an unprecedented vote? The answer will be from the Middle West and Western States. The cities had overcome their alarm at the white medal menace, but the farmers, many of them carried away by the silver craze of 1896, lined up for the republican party as they never did before. And now the first change proposed in the tariff is one that will lower the protection on a product of the farm. Is this fair treatment of the farmers? Will the farmers stand it to see their prosperity threatened while other industries are left undisturbed? Unless all the signs fail the tariff will be a leading issue in the next campaign, and where will the Republican party be with the farmers alienated?—Grand Rapids Herald.

Governor Odell, of New York, has signed a law passed by the legislature designed to stamp out anarchy in the state. It imposes a penalty of not more than ten years imprisonment or more than \$5,000 fine or both on persons who advocate anarchistic doctrines in speech, writing or otherwise. It also makes it a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of not more than \$2,000 or imprisonment of not more than two years or both, for editors or publishers to permit the publication of books, newspapers or serials advocating anarchy and for owners, agents or occupants to harbor avowed anarchists. A similar law is now in force in New Jersey, providing the death penalty for any anarchist or other person who may assault or incite to assault the President or the Vice-President of the United States, the Governor or any state official. It imposes a heavy penalty for joining an anarchist organization or indulging in riotous speech intended to destroy any government.

For the first time in nearly five years the Republican party representatives in Congress have been called upon to vote on the question: "Shall the Dingley tariff be sustained?" In order to secure an affirmative answer to this question these Republicans have been compelled to rely upon the assistance of their political adversaries. With the aid of Free Trade Democratic votes these Republicans have succeeded in attacking and undermining the principle and policy of Protection to American labor and industry. Is not this a strange position of affairs, that a Republican measure should be assailed by its friends and its assassination accomplished by the aid of its enemies? It is done under the plea that we owe something to Cuba. A monstrous debt indeed that requires such payment.—American Economist.

The Associated Press carries the story that Gen. Miles will shortly be retired from his post at the head of the army. The story undoubtedly comes from official sources and full credence may be given it. In years gone Gen. Miles saw war as a young commander and honestly won his exalted position. But his period of usefulness is past. Nearly all the general plans since the beginning of the war with Spain were chimerical and impractical. The president has been deprived of the counsel of the commander of the army—an impossible condition. No personal feeling can enter into the matter. If Gen. Miles is now a dreamer and a rain-bow chaser the president is left but one alternative, the selection of a man qualified to assume the role of the president's counselor in matters of war—unless the new army bill shall pass, giving him a general staff for the same duty.—Det. Journal.

The question whether labor unions can boycott a merchant's business has been determined affirmatively in Missouri. A labor union issued circulars calling upon the people not to buy clothing from a certain firm. The firm asked for an injunction, stating that the circulars injured their business. The supreme court in refusing the injunction held that the workmen were exercising only their constitutional privilege of free speech, and that this privilege was not diminished by the fact that complainant's business was injured. The court will not interfere. Says this decision, unless injury or threats of injury to persons or property are shown. If circulars may be issued, then it follows that handbills are permissible, and if handbills, then posters and advertisements in the press. No other state supreme court, however, has taken this view of the boycott.—Detroit Journal.

Michigan School For The Blind—Lansing, Michigan.

Insufficient vision to attend the public schools renders a child eligible to the advantages of the Michigan School for the Blind. About one-half of the school have some sight. The eyes of all are defective but there are various degrees and stages of blindness, from those born without sight to those whose eyes serve many useful purposes, but yet who cannot pursue the ordinary course to secure an education. The purpose of the school for the blind is not different from the purpose of our city or district schools, which are for the education of normal children.—The same text-books are used only differing in the print, the same development, furnishing and training is sought for mind and heart and hand. The school for the blind employs special methods and devices adapted to the needs of those who do not see well enough to read ordinary print; but the end and aim of the school is to make of its students self-respecting and self-supporting citizens.

Along with the literary and musical studies the pupils pursue a course in manual training. The boys are taught piano-tuning, broom and hammock making, and carpet weaving. The girls are taught general housekeeping, cooking and plain and fancy sewing, including machine-sewing, knitting, crocheting, etc. A skillful kindergarten teacher and a well adapted kindergarten are provided for the little folks.

There is in the school a complete printing-office for the publication of Braille point print, for those who read by the sense of touch. Text-books, music, and books for general reading are printed, also a weekly newspaper giving important current events is published for the pupils of the school and incidentally for the blind throughout the State.

The greatest possible care is taken of the health of the pupils. A trained nurse is constantly employed.—There is a splendid new hospital, separate from the other buildings to which pupils are removed in case of sickness. A competent physician is ready at all times to attend when needed, and Dr. Carrow, of the University of Michigan, an eminent specialist in the treatment of the eye, makes an annual visit to examine the eyes of the pupils. All treatment and surgical operations are without expense to the parents, but are not performed except with the parents' written sanction and consent. The school is not a hospital, but the best possible treatment is given the eyes and there is probable no better place for children with seriously defective eyes.

If you know of a child that should be here, please write the School for the Blind, Lansing, Mich.

No doubt there will be some opposition to the proposition for the purchase of the lands of the Friars in the Philippine Islands. The Friars have a large area of the best lands in their possession. These lands are the accumulation of four centuries. Recognition of those titles by the United States is one of the causes of the insurrection; for the insurgents favor the confiscation of these lands without compensation to the present owners. If they can be purchased for \$7,000,000 and turned over to the insular government as public lands, one of the causes of discontent will be removed and we shall be so much nearer peace. The honor of the nation is involved in carrying out every pledge made to the new subjects, and the performance of this act will help to convince the insurgents, and the clergy of the Philippine Islands that our purpose is not purely a mercenary one.—Detroit News.

Strikes a Rich Find:
"I was troubled for several years with chronic indigestion and nervous debility," writes F. J. Green, of Lancaster, N. H. "No remedy helped me until I began using Electric Bitters, which did me more good than all the medicines I ever used. They have also kept my wife in excellent health for years. She says Electric Bitters are just splendid for female troubles, that they are a grand tonic and invigorator for weak, run down women. No other medicine can take its place in our family." Try them. Only 50 cents. Satisfaction guaranteed by L. Fournier, druggist.

Special Notice to our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 100-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter-Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

Job Couldn't Have Stood It

If he'd had Itching Piles. They're terribly annoying; but Kieckhefer's Archa Salve will cure the worst case of Piles on earth. It has cured thousands. For injuries, pains or bodily eruptions it's the best salve in the world. Price 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier.

To favor the Sugar Trust at the expense of the growers of sugar beets will be to serve notice to the farmers of the West that no favors are accorded at their hands.—Grand Rapids Herald.

'Tis Easy To Feel Good.

Countless thousands have found a blessing to the body in Dr. King's New Life Pills, which positively cure Constipation, Sick Headache, Dizziness, Jaundice, Malaria, Fever and Ague and all Liver and Stomach troubles. Purely vegetable. Never gripe or weaken. Only 50 cents at L. Fournier's drug store.

School district officers are warned by State Superintendent Fall against agents who are canvassing language charts, who claim they are sent out by the department of public instruction. Supt. Fall says that these Agents lie, and further more that district boards can not purchase the charts at the price of \$40.00 unless they are instructed to do so by a vote of the district. Ex.

Brain-Food Nonsense.

Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body but will sustain every other part. Yet, how ever good your food may be, its nutrient is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

M. C. Live Stock Yards, Detroit April 16, 1902.
The demand for live cattle is quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices were being paid at the Detroit Live Stock Market:
Prime steers and heifers \$5.50@6.50; heavy butchers' cattle, \$4.50@5.25; common, \$3.00@4.25; canners, \$2.00@3.00; stockers and feeders active at \$3.00@4.50.
Milch cows, steady at \$25.00@45.00; calves, active at \$4.50@6.00.
Sheep and lambs, small receipts and high; prime lambs \$6.35@6.45; mixed \$4.50@5.50; culls \$2.00@3.50.
Hogs are the leading feature in this market; fair receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums \$6.50@6.85; Yorkers \$6.30@6.50; pigs \$6.20@6.25; rough \$5.50@6.00; stags, 4 off; cripples, \$1.00 per cwt. off.

Women and Jewels.
Jewels, candy, flowers, man—that is the order of a woman's preferences. Jewels form a magnet of mighty power to the average woman. Even that greatest of all jewels, health, is often ruined in the strenuous efforts to make or save the money to purchase them. If a woman will risk her health to get a coveted gem, then let her fortify herself against the insidious consequences of coughs and colds and bronchial affections by the regular use of Dr. Rosch's German Syrup. It will promptly arrest consumption in its early stages and heal the affected lungs and bronchial tubes and drive the dreaded disease from the system. It is not a cure all, but it is a certain cure for coughs, colds, and all bronchial troubles. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get one of Green's Special Almanacs.

Sale of State Tax Lands.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.
AUDITOR GENERAL DEPARTMENT.
Lansing, April 1st 1902.

NOTICE is hereby given that certain lands in the County of Crawford bid off to the state for taxes of 1898 and previous years, and described in statements which will be forwarded to the office of the treasurer of said county, and may be seen at said office previous to the day of sale, will be sold at public auction by said treasurer, at the county seat, on the first Tuesday of May next, at the time and place designated for the Annual Tax Sale. If not previously redeemed or cancelled according to law. Said statements contain a full description of each parcel of said lands.

PERRY F. POWERS,
Auditor General.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, ss.
County of Crawford, ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office in the village of Grayling, on Friday, the 4th day of April, in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two.

Present, John C. Hanson, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the Estate of Charles E. Hicks, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition duly verified, of May A. Dicks, widow of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to herself or some other suitable person, and that other and such further proceedings may be had in the premises as may be required by the statutes, in such case made and provided.

THURSDAY IS ORDERED, That Monday, the 5th day of May, A. D. 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the next of kin of said Charles E. Hicks, deceased, and all other persons interested in said Estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be held at the Probate Office in the Village of Grayling, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published for the hearing of said petition, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County of Crawford, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

JOHN C. HANSON,
Judge of Probate.

DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original
ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA
Made only by Madison Medical Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our trade mark is a mountain peak. A new price, 35 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.

\$25 to \$100 a Day.

Plugs get from \$10 to \$40 and good auctioneers from \$25 to \$100 a day. I have a course of five lessons in auctioneering, covering every phase of the work. Send 25c.
T. S. FISK, Fairmont, Minn.
General auctioneer and President Minnesota State Auctioneer's Association.

The Century

MAGAZINE
"The Leading Periodical of the World"
Will make 1901
"A Year of Humor."

Contributors to the Year of Humor.
"Mark Twain,"
F. P. Dunne,
"Mr. Dooley,"
Joel C. Harris,
"Uncle Remus,"
R. W. Townsend,
"Himmie Fadden,"
George Ade,
McNecy Stuart,
Whitcomb Riley,
P. L. Dunbar,
Gelett Burgess,
R. S. Stockton,
Tudor Jenks,
E. Parker Butler,
Carolyn Wells,
H. S. Edwards,
C. Bailey Parnold,
C. Batell Loomis,
Oliver Herford,
Elliot Flower,
A. Bigelow Paine,
Beatrice Herford.

The West,

Illustrated by Remington.
Interesting papers on
Social Life in New York.
Personal Articles on

Fres. McKinley and Roosevelt.

A great year of the greatest American Magazines began in November 1901, first issue of the new volume. Any reader of this advertisement will receive a copy of a beautiful booklet printed in six colors, giving full plans of the Century in 1902, by addressing at once

The Century Company,
Union Square, New York

GO TO
SALLING, HANSON & CO.
The leading Dealers in
Dry Goods,
—AND—
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Farmer's, call,
and get prices before disposing
of your products, and profit thereby
We sell the Sherwin Williams Paint,
the peer of all others.

Salling, Hanson & Company,
—DEALERS IN—
Logs, Lumber and General Merchandise.

Great Reduction SALE!

In order to reduce our new and splendid stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings and Shoes, we offer extra-ordinary bargains for the next twenty days, such bargains that you can not afford to miss by any means. Every dollar that you spend in our store within the next twenty days for merchandise, will be money well invested. Sale begins Thursday, April 10th, and will continue for twenty days only. Read carefully the bargains we offer below.

Clothing Department.	Dry Goods Department.
A brand-new and up-to-date line of the very latest styles and patterns to select from.	New sheetings, at 4c per yard.
Men's all wool clay worsted suits, worth \$16.00, for \$12.00.	Blue and black calicoes, fast colors, at 5c per yard.
Men's all wool clay worsted suits, worth \$12.00, for \$9.50.	Crash toweling, at 3c per yard.
Men's all wool serge electric blue suits, worth \$12.00, for \$9.50.	Unbleached Sheeting, at 3 3/4c per yard.
Men's all wool suits, worth \$10.00, for \$7.75.	Lace curtains, 3 yards long, at 39c per yard.
Men's all wool suits, worth \$8.00, for \$6.00.	White outing flannels, at 31c per yard.
Boys' suits from \$3.00 up.	Dotted Swiss muslins, worth 18c, for 12c per yard.
Children's suits, three pieces, coat, pants and vest, double or single breasted, worth \$6.00, for \$4.12 1/2.	Summer Lawns, at 4c per yard.
Children's suits, worth \$4.00, for \$2.25.	Ladies' Shirt Waists, from 39c up.
Children's Knee Pants, 15c a pair and up.	Ladies' hose, 9c per pair.
Men's working pants, worth \$1.00, for 80c.	Ladies' hose, worth 25c, for 18c per pair.
Men's all wool pants, worth \$2.50, for \$1.25.	Children's hose, worth 10c, for 8c per pair.
Men's all wool dress pants, worth \$5.00, for \$3.25.	
Overalls, worth 50c, for 35c.	Shoe Department.
Men's working shirts, black & white striped, usually sold at 50c, for 35c.	Men's working shoes, worth \$1.25, for 98c per pair.
Men's fancy dress shirts, handsome patterns, worth \$1.00, for 79c.	Men's working shoes, worth \$2.00, for \$1.48 per pair.
Men's Bullbrigan shirts and drawers, for summer wear, at 19c.	Men's fine dress shoes, worth \$3.00, for \$2.25 per pair.
Men's socks, at 3c a pair.	Men's fine dress shoes, worth \$5.00, for \$3.98 per pair.
Men's suspenders at 8c.	Ladies' fine dress shoes, worth \$1.50, for \$1.12 per pair.
	Ladies' fine dress shoes, worth \$2.50, for \$1.89.
	Ladies' fine dress shoes, worth \$3.50, for \$2.79 per pair.
	Misses and children shoes at greatly reduced prices.

A big new line of Men's Boys and Children's Hats and Caps at rock-bottom prices. Every article in our store at greatly reduced prices during this 20 day sale. Remember, we always do as we advertise.

Save your Coupons and get Furniture Free!
A beautiful framed oil-painted picture, worth at least \$2.50 for only 89c, when you make a purchase of \$2.00 worth of goods or more. See window.

KRAMER BRO'S.
The leading Dry Goods and Clothing Merchants,
Strictly One Price.
The Corner Store. GRAYLING, Mich.

Black Smithing AND Wood Work!

The undersigned has largely added to his shop and is now better than ever prepared to do general repairing in iron or wood.

HORSE SHOEING

will be given special attention and done scientifically.
Reapers and Mowers.
I have obtained the agency for the BUCKEYE line of Reapers and Mowers, which are conceded to be the lightest running and most durable machines on the market. Call and examine the late improvements before contracting for machines.
Prices right for work or stock.
mar14-ly **DAVID FLAGG.**

MARLIN
INTEREST is being displayed in the use of smokeless powders and loaded bullets in large caliber rifles. A 45 caliber bullet weighing 500 grains gives a shock to large game that the small bore can not always be depended on for. Marlin Model 1895 Repeaters have "Special Smokeless Bullet" barrels. For up-to-date information see our catalog. Mailed for 3 stamps.
THE MARLIN FIRE ARMS CO.
NEW HAVEN, CONN.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Agents taken through Adams & Co. Receive special notice, without charge, in the
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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year in advance. Single copies, 10c.
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AMERICA'S GREATEST WEEKLY THE "TOLEDO BLADE,"

TOLEDO, OHIO.
178,000. Circulation 178,000
The Great National Weekly News paper of America. The only Weekly edited expressly for every state and territory. The News of the World so arranged that busy people can more easily comprehend, than by reading cumbersome columns of daily news. All current topics made plain in each issue by special editorial matter, written from inception down to date. The only paper published especially for people who do not read daily newspapers, and yet thirst for plain facts. That this kind of a newspaper is popular, is proven by the fact that the Toledo Blade now has over 178,000 yearly subscribers, and is circulated in all parts of the U. S. In addition to the news, The Blade publishes short and serial stories, and many departments of matter suited to every member of the family. Only one dollar a year. Write for free specimen copy. Address
THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio

MICHIGAN CENTRAL			
"The Niagara Falls Route"			
TIME CARD—GOING NORTH.			
LV. GRAYLING	ARR. AT MACLENAW		
Mackinac Express	4:40 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	
Macquett Express	4:00 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	
Way Freight	8:30 A. M.	8:05 P. M.	
Accommodation	12:00 P. M.	8:40 P. M.	
GOING SOUTH.			
DETROIT EXPRESS	2:10 P. M.	6:15 P. M.	
N. Y. Express	4:40 A. M.	6:10 A. M.	
Accommodation	8:10 A. M.	9:50 A. M.	
LEWISTOWN BRANCH.			
Accommodation	6:30 A. M.	Ret'g. 1:45 P. M.	
O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent, Local Agent.			

Detroit & Charlevoix R. R. Co.

Time Table No. 2.

Trains run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time. Daily except Sunday.

Frederic	Alba
Accommodation	Accommodation
Mixed	Mixed
P. M.	P. M.
5.10 Dep.	Frederic Arr. 12.05
	Ansable River
5.27	Muirhead
5.42	Deward
	Manistee River
5.55	Blue Lake Jet.
	Crooked Lake
	Blue Lake
	Squaw Lake
6.00	Manistee Road
6.14	Lake Harold
6.25	Alba
6.42	Green River
7.05	Jordan River
7.10	E. J. S. Crossing
7.30 Arr.	South Arm. Dep.
P. M.	East Jordan
Trains will not stop where in this schedule shown. Trains will stop to take on or let off passengers where (P.) is shown.	

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, APR. 17, 1902.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

L. Eourrier has put up an addition to his residence.

Alabastine, in all colors, for sale at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Mrs. L. T. Wright has been visiting in Bay City for the past week.

Go to Fournier's Drug Store for Fishing Tackle.

Keep on setting out trees. There is no danger of getting too many.

FOR SALE—Giant Spurry Seed at market price. Address J. P. Hildreth, Pere Cheney.

C. L. DeWaele, Pros. Atty. of Roscommon Co., was in town yesterday, on a hurried business trip.

Buy your Poultry Netting at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Work on the dam is progressing satisfactorily, and the lightning-lighting will soon begin to flash.

Dr. Leighton came from Lewistown, Wednesday, busy and pleasant as ever.

MARRIED—On the 12th inst., Miss Myrtle Scriber and Mr. Oliver Lovely, Justice McCullough officiating. All of Grayling.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints and Oil. Alston Glass and Putty always to stock, at A. Kraus' Hardware Store.

Salling, Hanson & Co., Kramer Bros. and C. O. McCullough have each erected the awnings in front of their stores.

Buy your Garden Hose and Sprinklers at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

While F. Narrin is gone, Karl goes behind the counter, and Rola Brink engineers "Big Tom" on the delivery wagon.

Mrs. John Everett wishes to thank her friends and neighbors for their kind attention given her during her illness last week.

"To the victor belong the spoils," Hon. D. P. McMillen, of Cheboygan has received his commission as Postmaster.

Barbed Wire, at the lowest price, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

John Clark got an eye full of sand at the mill Tuesday, and Wednesday morning looked as though he had been in a prize fight.

Highway Commissioner Brink has commenced the work of repairing the Portage Lake road. He is paving it with Cedar bark.

One of our exchanges gives the following item: "Bill Damm's daughter, Grace has the scarletina, and the whole Damm family is quarantined."

The best Clover, Timothy, Alsike Clover, and Hungarian Seed, cheap, at Salling, Hanson & Co's.

The ladies of the Presbyterian Church, are requested to meet at the church, to-morrow (Friday) afternoon at 3.30 p.m., to consider the coming of a new Pastor and other business of importance.

Makes children eat, sleep and grow; Makes mother strong and vigorous. Makes a healthy family. That's what Rocky Mountain Tea does. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Tuesday, a man was brought from Glinnebaugh's camp, ill with smallpox, and taken to the hospital. He had been boarding at the Burton House.

It is the duty of every citizen to work in union with the health board to prevent the spread of smallpox.—The only safeguard known is vaccination.

Spring time is the time to use Rocky Mountain Tea. Keeps you well all Summer. Great spring life renewer. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Supervisor Hoelsi is distributing his blanks for the tax-payer's statement and signature. They are as bad as a Chinese puzzle to those who have given the law no attention.

T. Arnbjornsen returned from Seattle, Monday. He has had a pleasant trip and seen a lot of country, but returns satisfied that Grayling offers as much inducement for his remaining as any place he saw. He reports our former citizen, O. J. Hiehl, as well and fairly prosperous at Seattle.

H. Bates, of Map's Forest, has a quantity of Salzer's Sunlight Potatoes for seed. They are claimed to be the best. \$1.00 per bushel. Will be delivered in Grayling, if desired. 5w

Fred Narrin is taking a well deserved vacation and with his wife and boy, will visit for a month with their old friends in Oakland County and that part of the State.

Chris Hanson has set the pace which all should follow, in setting a line row of shade trees along both fronts of his business place and properly guarding them by a hitching rail.

I live and let my brethren live With all that's good with me, Unto the poor some cash I give, The balance I give Rocky Mountain Tea.

Ask your druggist.

Sheriff Benjamin, of West Branch, was in town last Friday, and honored us with a pleasant evening's visit. We discussed agriculture, law and theology, and found the genial officer at home with either subject.

Dr. Hoyt and family have arrived and taken possession of their cottage. They brought three horses and two carriages and a brace of fine dogs, and if they do not enjoy the summer, we shall be wonderfully surprised.

Comrade King, of Otsego county, near Johannesburg, was in town Tuesday, after lumber for a new house. He has lived in his old log house nineteen years, and thinks it about time to move "out of the old house into the new." He is jolly and noisy as ever and always welcome.

R. Hanson has made an improvement on the street in front of his residence, by setting a row of trees twelve feet in the street from the row at the edge of the walk. A double row on each side of the 100 foot streets, in the residence portion of the village, would soon add greatly to the beauty of the place.

Chas. H. Baird has sold the House and lot owned by him, on the corner of Sherman and Johns Streets, to Mrs. Wisner, who will remove here from Grayling. Mrs. Wisner will be accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Wilson, and the latter's husband, who will work for the M. M. & L. Co. The price paid for the property was \$900.—Holly Advertiser.

We are in receipt of our annual remittance from J. S. Harder, for another year's subscription. We never get a chance to mark his paper, for an April has never passed since he left here, that he has not sent his dollar on time. We wish several hundred others were half as prompt. His friends here will be glad to know that both he and his wife are in fair health considering their advanced age.

The development of small pox at the Burton House, in this village, Sunday, caused another ripple of excitement. A girl at work there was visiting a family at Salling, about three weeks ago, where there had been three cases of the disease during the winter. A week or more after her return was slightly ill, and had a rash to which no attention was given. An examination after the new cases developed, showed her to be in the final stage of the disease. All cases thus far are exceedingly mild, and the Health Officer has taken every precaution to prevent the spread of the disease, though it is impossible at this time to fairly guess at the extent of the exposure.

A. C. Wilcox has obtained the agency for this county for the exclusive sale of the Biography of the Patriot and Statesman, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States. It is a 500 page volume, finely printed on good paper, and embellished with fine phototype engravings. Beginning with his ancestry it follows their illustrious line and takes him through school and college, out into the world of business and politics, through a strenuous life. Price \$1.50 or \$2.00, owing to the style of binding, etc. Everybody should have it, as the story is unique, and full of interest, and every page teaches a lesson. Give him your order as soon as he calls.

Funny work is reported from the Township Board, of Frederic. Barney Callahan, B. P. Johnson and Will Callahan each run a saloon. Barney presented a bond with his brother and Johnson as sureties.—Johnson presented his bond with the two Callahans as sureties, and then Will sent his in with Barney and Johnson, as sureties, and all were approved in a wink, while the bond of Rasmussen was as promptly rejected. Those who claim to know, say that the entire amount of unincumbered real estate owned in the county by both Callahans and Johnson, would not cover one bond, while one of the bondsmen offered by Rasmussen has title in fee to more than double the value of the amount of the bond. It looks from this distance like spite work, as though the Board was being used as "cat's paws" by the saloonists.

H. E. Thayer, a graduate of this office, has left from grace, politically, since leaving here. The democrats of West Branch tp., nominated him for Township Clerk, and he was defeated by a large majority.

An Upper Peninsula physician writes to Secretary Baker of the State Board of Health: "Have you any idea or do you care to know what this infernal, senseless quarantine is costing a few of these northern counties this winter? From data now on hand I am able to say that our Board of Supervisors will have to meet bills for over \$10,000 in this county alone, and the county has had one death reported from small pox, and I am informed by parties in a position to know that death was due to pneumonia and not small pox. With taxes in this county now at \$5 per \$100 of assessed valuation the dear people will certainly bless the day that gave him such a sweet scented State Board of Health."

Card of Thanks.

During the long months of suffering by our husband and father, we have been so sustained by the unrelenting kindness of neighbors and friends who have seen to it, that nothing was left undone that might add to his comfort; that we desire to publicly express our most grateful acknowledgments, and thank, again and again, those neighbors for their continuous favors during the final obsequies, for the beautiful floral offerings, the music, and the noble generosity of the Masonic Fraternity who through all have exhibited that fraternity which is characteristic of the order. As we have been favored we pray that the Heavenly Father may favor each of you in the hours of sorrow that may come.

Mrs. S. C. KNIGHT AND SON.

Frederic Correspondence.

Mr. and Mrs. Hepron have moved to Gladwin. Their many friends regret to see them go.

C. F. Kelly and J. Rasmussen are making the Boulevard of our city.

Mrs. T. Brennan and children are visiting at Pinconning.

E. Webb died suddenly, of pneumonia, last week. His remains were taken to Grayling, for burial.

Why will not our tax-payers turn out on election day and help to govern their own taxes?

The State Fish Commission dropped off sixty cans, containing 1,000 each of young trout, for planting in the creeks in this locality, last Friday.

Mrs. Hugh Hagerty is moving to Durand, and her husband having recovered his health, has accepted a situation as brakeman.

Some new seats for our school house, are here, which pleases the children, as they were very much needed. If our school board would build an addition to the school-house, it would be much better for our teachers.

Mrs. P. Johnson and Mrs. McCullough visited at Gaylord, Monday.

Work has been resumed on the Y to the mill.

Sealed Proposals.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the superintendent of the Poor from the physicians of Crawford County, up to May 1st, 1902, inclusive, for the treatment of the county Poor, including medicine, for the ensuing year. The right to reject any or all bids, is reserved.

JAMES K. BATES, SECRETARY.

A Raging Roaring Flood

Washed down a telegraph line that Chas. C. Ellis, of Lisbon, Ia., had to repair. "Standing waist deep in the water," he writes, "gave me a terrible cold and cough. It grew worse daily. Finally the best doctors in Oakland, Neb., Sioux City and Omaha said I had Consumption and could not live. Then I began using Dr. King's New Discovery and was wholly cured by six bottles." Positively guaranteed for Coughs, Colds and all Throat and Lung Troubles, by L. Fournier. Price 50 cents and \$1.00.

And now the new dog law is up to the sheriffs, who can easily see the incongruities of its provisions. The law says he shall kill every dog whose tax is not paid, or he subject to the penalty. The same law says the township treasurer shall collect the same as any other tax, or be subject to the penalty. Suppose the dog owner shows that the tax has never been called for by the treasurer, and the sheriff kills the dog. What then?

He Kept His Leg.

Twelve years ago J. W. Sullivan, of Hartford, Conn., scratched his leg with a rusty wire. Inflammation and blood poisoning set in. For two years he suffered intensely. Then the best doctors urged amputation, "but," he writes, "I used one bottle of Electric Bitters, and one and one half boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve and my leg was well and sound as ever." For Eruptions, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Sores and all blood disorders, Electric Bitters has no rival on earth. Try them. L. Fournier will guarantee satisfaction or refund money. Only 50 cents.

FISHING TACKLE!

Our New Line of Fishing Tackle this season is the best ever shown in Grayling. Come and see it before buying elsewhere. Rods from 10c up. We carry a full assortment of the most popular Trout-Flies, tied on silk bodies, at the lowest possible price.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

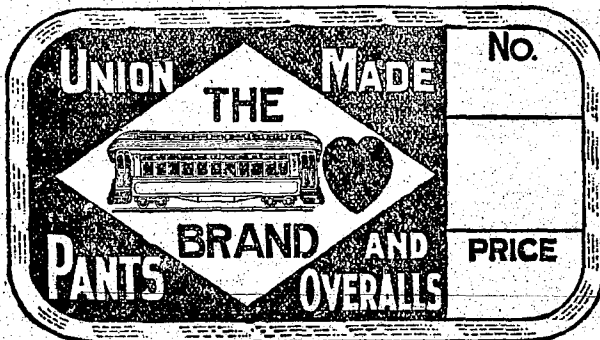
Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

Wall Paper!

A complete line of Wall Paper and Carpets. Give me a call, and I will show you some things which are interesting.

The Furniture Store.

Be sure and read it!



"THIS IS THE TICKET."

Our Great Sale is the Whole Year!

Our Bargain Day is Every Day!

We have no Special Sales, for our prices are so low that we can compete with all at any time.

We have a fine line of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, which we would be pleased to show to the people of Grayling and vicinity.

Just received, the latest in Ladies Shirt Waists.

Our stock of Spring and Summer Clothing is complete. Call and examine it.

We are agents for the largest made to order tailoring house in the world, and guarantee a perfect fit.

Call at our store, and you will have proof that all we say is true.

Respectfully

A. KRAUS & SON.

Drygoods, Clothing, Shoes, and Furnishings. One Price Store.

WE SELL

Palacine Oil.

Compradour Teas.

Royal Tiger Coffee.

Fancy Canned Goods.

Flour, Hay and Feed.

BATES & CO.

SHOES! Shoes!

I have refitted my store and put in an up-to-date stock of seasonal goods, and guarantee the prices to be right. Everybody is invited to see the styles whether they buy or not.

J. GOUDROW.

Notice for Sealed Bids.

Sealed bids for attending the hydrants, hose houses and other property of the Fire Department, will be received by the undersigned until April 19th, inclusive. All bids will be opened April 20th, and the right to reject any or all bids is reserved. Specifications are on file at the clerk's office. By order of the Township Board. Dated Grayling, April 9th, 1902. EFNER MATSON, Township Clerk.

Public Notice.

Notice is hereby given to all residents of Grayling township, that you have until May 1st, to clean up your premises, remove all sources of filth and disease, and thoroughly disinfect all privy vaults and cess pools. It is hoped that this order will be heeded without further delay, as it is very essential to prevent the spreading of contagious diseases.

By order of Board of Health. EFNER MATSON, Township Clerk.

ONLY A Few Days!

Only a few days left to secure the great bargains to be obtained at our Removal Sale. It means a great saving to you, to take advantage of this sale.

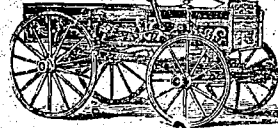
H. JOSEPH,

Originator of Low Prices, (Opposite Bank.)

Grayling, Michigan

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

IF YOU WANT



A "HARRISON WAGON,"

"The Best on Wheels,"

OR A

CLIPPER FLOW, or a

GALE FLOW, or a

HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.)

CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE,

Or Any Implement Made

A CHAMPION BINDER,

Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE,

Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,

Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office

O. PALMER.

ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?

ALL CASES OF

DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE

by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.

HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.

F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:

Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion. About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely. I underwent a treatment for several months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialists of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.

I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily and beg to remain Very truly yours, F. A. WERMAN, 720 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation. Examination and advice free. YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost. INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 596 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

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News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.

The Weekly Inter Ocean.

The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.

\$1.00 per Year \$1.00

52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

SOME ENTERTAINING TRICKS

GIVEN a bottle and a cork a size smaller than the bottle's neck. This problem appears so easy that we are all prepared to attempt the solution. But the result is rather unexpected, for the cork, instead of flying into the bottle, is driven out by the compression of air



To tuck one's hand under the arm, then place the thumb in the palm, is a difficult feat. The second figure shows the act of blowing the cork into a bottle.

inside, and hits us smartly in the face with a violence in proportion to the lung power expended.

Those who are fond of posing their friends with similar simple problems may be able to turn to account the collection here made, and show that our capacities are in many unsuspected little ways more limited than we imagine. Many men pride themselves on their muscular strength. Let a lady place the tips of her forefingers together, keeping her elbows on a level with her shoulders, and challenge any gentleman in the room to separate them by a fair pull. Unless she be unusually weak, or be very strong, he will probably fail; and his discomfiture may be fitly followed up by the invitation to move her hand from the tip of her middle finger from the tip of her nose.

The Hercules who can toy with heavy weights should be asked to break with his middle finger a stout wooden match placed across the roots of the first and third finger nails. The arm must be held level from the shoulder.



Try to remove a lady's hand from her head. It requires more than the average amount of strength.

der, and the fingers kept quite straight. Even a slight curvature gives sufficient power to break a much stronger thing than a match; but we place great faith in the wooden splinter to resist all efforts if the conditions be properly observed.

Paper is a tougher substance than would be inferred from the ease with which a sheet can be torn. But roll a sheet of note paper into a cylinder and exert your whole strength to pull it to pieces. Here the chances are very much against you.

Another edifying experiment is as follows: Two persons face each other. The one places his fists on top of one another and strives to keep them there while the other (by preference a lady) strikes them sharply with her forefingers, taking care that each finger is applied to the corresponding fist of her opponent. The fists fly apart as if by magic, because the muscles cannot act in two ways at once, and while exerting pressure upward and downward are at the mercy of a smart lateral blow, unless—and a man can safely rely on the strain—the lower thumb be secretly inserted into the upper hand and held there firmly.



Even shadow would find it difficult to prevent his fists flying apart.

It is a venerable superstition that an egg cannot be broken between two hands. As the total number of those who have put this to the test is very problematical, there is a great chance for some one to make the experiment in full assembly, and prove to a skeptical world what is the structural power of an egg. A fresh egg would, for obvious reasons, be the safest variety to try with. And there is really no reason why the most timid should not next summer take an egg out to sea when bathing and squeeze it under water, where there will be small danger of spoiling clothes.

But this by the way. A cleaner experiment requires only a piece of strong thread long enough to pass twice round a man's hands and hips, the hands being held palms inward against the side of the thighs. We very much doubt whether he will be able to break the thread with an extending movement of his arms if the thread be passed over the middle joints of the fingers. Should he succeed, let him with the thread attach the female end of a walking-stick to something firm, and, holding the stick at arm's length by the handle, try to break the thread. The stick must not be pulled towards the body.

Yet a third test, this time with cotton, the place of the stick being taken by an ordinary luggage-label, which is to be held between the fingers (the thumb must not be used) and pulled. It is more likely that the label will slip

from the fingers than that the cotton will give way.

Turning to a different class of experiments, we invite our readers to write on a blank circle of paper the figures exactly as they appear on a clock-face. The circle must not be turned round as the fingers are added, begin at twelve and work honestly round to it again. We have all consulted the clock hundreds of times, and we ought, from sheer familiarity, to be able to make short work of this puzzle; but our eyes are in some ways very blind, and before the circuit is complete we shall probably be in trouble.

Put a coin on the edge of a table and, with one eye closed, walk quickly up to it and knock it off the table. You are more than likely to miss it altogether, because a single eye is a bad judge of distance. The difference of angle at which each eye sees an object gives us the idea of solidity and the power of guessing that object's position. Hence the solid effect of a stereoscopic picture taken simultaneously through two lenses as far apart as the human eyes.

Next procure a silk hat (a friend's is as good as any one else's), and see if anybody present can throw ten out of



To separate a lady's finger-tips requires the strength of a Hercules.

a pack of cards into it from a distance of eight feet. It is amusing to note how the cards fly straight for the hat, and in the last few inches twist aside and fall anywhere rather than within the brim. Like the bad sporting shot, you may have a better chance if you don't aim in the right direction.

After having tried to move your hands simultaneously in different ways, go and stand tightly in the corner of a room. Then raise the outside leg, and, if you can, keep your balance. The center of gravity, as the scientists say, is upset. And you will find the same thing when you lie flat on the floor and try to rise up without raising the heels. And you get it again if you stand with your back to the wall and your heels three inches up the wainscoting and try to pick up a wineglass set between the heels. By-and-by, before putting the wineglass away set it on a low table and, keeping your hands behind you, pick it up with your teeth. Most people, especially those blessed with long noses, find this feat difficult unless they



It is not so easy to throw cards into a hat as it may appear.

are wide-awake enough to go for the farther edge of the glass. Not, of course, that we hint anything Wellingtonian about the unsuccessful.

A few experiments with the fingers. First place your hands palm to palm and the finger-tips touching, and separate any pair of fingers half an inch. Then, turning the middle fingers inward so that the third joints touch, try to separate the third fingers. And finally, tuck a hand under an arm-pit and try to get the thumb into the palm. This is well calculated to teach you that the wrist muscles are sensitive.

We can strongly recommend the following for the smoking room. Offer a wager that no one will cut a cigar-silk clean through with a sharp knife. Any one who takes you up imperils his money badly, for the knife ninety-nine times out of one hundred cuts all the strands but the last, which frays out uninjured by the blade and leaves you the winner.

We keep for our last a feat which, while apparently of the simplest, is a physical and scientific impossibility. Take a cotton-reel and remove the labels from the ends. Center a cent on one end and stick three pins into the woods so that the coil can easily fall forward but not slip sideways. Then, holding the reel in the left hand, blow into the central hole. The harder you blow the tighter the cent sticks.—Archibald Williams in the Strand Magazine.

Snuff-Taking in America. It has been a widespread impression that snuff-taking had been almost abandoned in this country, or that the number of men and women who still adhered to this old-time habit was absurdly small. Yet the chief snuff company of America, in its annual report, showed net earnings of more than \$1,000,000. The great persons of the earth do not now exchange gifts of gold snuff boxes studded with diamonds, as they did when the First Napoleon was the autocrat of Europe, but the use of tobacco in every imaginable form of indulgence still knows no bounds.—New York Tribune.

In Memory of Dr. Johnson. Dr. Johnson's long association with the Strand, London, is to be commemorated by placing a beautiful stained glass window in St. Clement Dane's Chapel.

MURDER IS FREQUENT

WESTERN CATTLE FIGHTS COST 600 LIVES YEARLY.

They Are as Deadly as Our Campaigns in the Philippines—Colonel Mosby, the Once Famous Confederate, in the Thick of the Fraz.

Col. John S. Mosby, the famous Confederate cavalry leader, who is now special agent of the government in charge of United States lands, has become a prominent and spectacular figure in the bitter fight for the range that is being waged by conflicting interests in the cattle and sheep country of the West.

Col. Mosby's special duty is to clear the government land of private fences—work that requires courage of a high order, for the annual sacrifice of lives in the West's great range fight is estimated at 600 victims, and death by assassination is the common lot of those who dare oppose one faction or another.

Col. Mosby, whose headquarters are at Sterling, Col., the center of a great cattle country, declares that some of the cattle kings have fenced in and appropriated to their own use tracts of land larger than many German principalities. In defiance of the law, they have seized upon government land, fenced it in, forbidden settlers to touch it, and have made themselves wealthy from this illegal use of Uncle Sam's property.

How Public Land Is Taken. Near Sterling one big cattle company built a fence which shut off nearly 25,000 acres. It did not completely inclose the land, but extended a line from the Union Pacific to the Burlington Railroad fences, thus forming a vast triangle. In this space thousands of head of cattle were kept, only a few cowboys being required to look after the immense herd.

When Col. Mosby ordered the company to take down the fence, the objection was raised that there had been no violation of the law because only one side of a triangle had been inclosed.

Despite the fact that the illegal fencing law has been practically a dead letter for twenty years, Col. Mosby is insistent in enforcing it, and he has stirred up the cattle owners from the Rio Grande to the Canadian line. The authorities at Washington are standing by him in his work, however, in view of the steady encroachment of cattle interests on public land in the last few years.

It is estimated that in the Alliance, Neb., districts alone there are 6,146,200 acres of government land fenced in. This land is worth nearly \$10,000,000, and on it the cattlemen have nearly 400,000 head of cattle.

There have been many mysterious disappearances of settlers in the cattle country in recent years, and murders are of common occurrence. Whole flocks of sheep have been destroyed, ranch houses have been burned, and other handwork of the feudist has been everywhere in evidence.

The war of the cattle and sheep interests of the West has been a matter of history for several years—and bloody history at that. The cattlemen complain that a flock of sheep will ruin a grazing country by trampling the ground so that the grass will not grow again. They have fought the sheep men in the courts, and have been beaten; and now the favorite method of warfare is to get a company of cowboys and make a raid on a lone sheep herder, who may be tending several thousand sheep.

The herder when he sees a company of masked men ride into his flock, shooting the animals right and left, knows that if he attempts to interfere his life will be the forfeit. He can do nothing but stand by and see hundreds of his sheep killed or maimed, and finally takes the remnant of his flock and hurries to another and safer part of the country, while the cattlemen enjoy possession of the range until some other herder ventures on the forbidden ground.

This vendetta of the range seems to grow more bitter as the area of grazing land is cut down. Each new homestead means so much less profit in the pockets of the cattle owner, and in consequence a feud is declared that makes a Corsican affair seem tame in comparison.

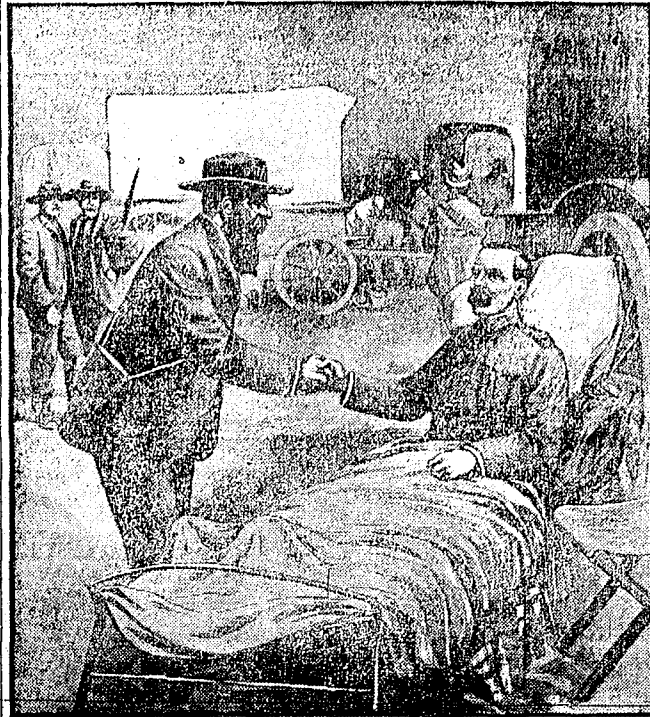
Colonel Mosby's determined stand against the fencing in of public lands will do much to simplify matters, if the example of the famous Confederate leader is followed by other United States officials. The next step will be to bring peace between the three conflicting interests of the range country—the cattle owners, the sheep men, and the small ranchers.

Until some sort of a truce is brought about, the yearly record of violent deaths on the range will more than equal the mortality of the American army in the Philippines.

Spotted Servants.

In France it is said that Americans spoil their servants; they are careless as to money, too good-natured, and lavish with holidays, and the French servant who returns from service in the United States is regarded as one that is spoiled. In France, or rather, in Paris, where the highest wages are paid for general housework, the girls receive at the most ten dollars a month, and they are allowed but one afternoon a month out. They do a great deal of work never asked of a girl in this country—brushing clothes, household mending, drying of errands, and the daily marketing. On the other hand, they do not so faintly wash, all bread, cakes, and desserts are gotten outside of the house, as well as many entrees, meat and fowls, and it is even possible to buy cooked vegetables, so that really there is not much less work in the kitchen. Then, too, with hardwood floors and rugs there is less, or at least lighter, work in caring for the apartments, which offsets the household mending, shoe-blackening and marketing. The last, however, is not a hardship, for this constitutes the girl's daily outing.

FRIENDS THOUGH FOES.

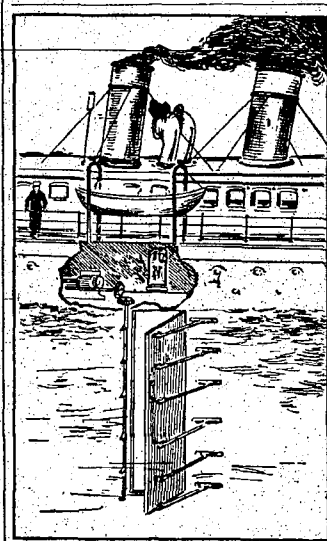


During Lord Methuen's stay in the Boer camp Gen. Delarey was unremitting in his courtesy, and personally expressed his great sympathy with his distinguished prisoner.

BRAKE ON THE STEAMER.

Many a serious accident on the water might be avoided if vessels were fitted with a device for bringing them to a stop as quickly as possible when the danger appears. Louis Lacoste of Montreal, Que., has designed an apparatus for this special purpose, which is illustrated herewith, the picture showing the central part of a steamer, with the brake mechanism attached in operating position.

The brake proper consists of a hinged gate of considerable width, attached to the side of the ship to extend ver-



RETARDS PASSAGE THROUGH WATER.

ically downward from the water line. Normally this gate lies close against the side of the vessel and offers no resistance to the progress through the water, but when the proper signal is given from the pilot house the engineer starts the mechanism which released the clamp securing the forward edge of the gate, the latter immediately flung open, until it is at right angles to the course of the ship, where it is sustained by the braces at the rear.

The brakes are arranged in pairs and two or more sets may be applied to one ship. They offer no hindrance to the movement of the ship through the water as long as they remain closed, but afford a valuable addition to the reversed propeller in bringing the ship to a quick stop in times of danger.

A SLOW PROCESS.

Cooling of the Earth as Relating to the Length of the Day.

Professor Woodward, in the Popular Science Monthly, has lately given an account of his researches on the progressive cooling of the earth and its relation to the length of the day. Does the length of the day vary? Was it formerly shorter than now? Will it, in the future, be lengthened? The answer depends upon the mass of the earth, which varies, since meteoric dust perpetually falls upon the surface and thus increases the quantity of matter; and on its volume, which becomes smaller as the mass is progressively cooled. Laplace concluded from the data at his disposition that there had been no sensible change in the length of the day for 2,000 years.

Woodward has repeated his calculation with new data, and concludes that the duration of the day has not changed as much as half a second during the first 10,000,000 years after the beginning of solidification of the earth's material. When the cooling of the earth finally reaches its term the change will be marked. Professor Woodward's result is that the ratio of the change of the day to its initial length is two-thirds of the product of the loss of temperature multiplied by its cubical contraction. For example, if the primitive temperature of the earth was 3,000 deg. C. and if its cubical contraction was that of iron, the day will be finally reduced about 6 percent—that is to say, by about an hour and a half. The lapse of time necessary to bring this about is enormous.

Three hundred thousand millions of years are required, according to Woodward, for 95 per cent of the total contraction to take place. The length of the day will not be sensibly affected, on the other hand, after the expiration of 1,000,000 of millions of years. The fall of meteoric dust tends to increase the mass of the earth, and this to change the length of the day, but the effect due to this cause is not above one-two-hundred-thousandth of the effect of secular cooling. Twenty millions of small meteors, weighing on

SALMON P. CHASE'S CARRIAGE.

Still Preserved in the Shop of a Washington Dealer.

The carriage which was in 1862 the handsomest equipage in Washington, and which, transported through its streets, the reigning society queen of that day—the daughter of Salmon P. Chase, or, as she is now remembered, Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague—has for the last eighteen years occupied an inconspicuous place in the salesroom of Thomas E. Young's carriage house in that city.

The huge vehicle is now quaint and out of date in many ways, though traces of its departed elegance are not lacking. A well-worn footboard in the rear gives evidence of the military appearance of two liveried footmen who gripped with tenacity at the black strap handles in order to maintain their equilibrium. In front is a box seat for the driver, draped somewhat in the fashion of a hearse of the present day.

The interior of the carriage, with its ample seating capacity for six persons, is lined with heavy lilac satin, while the handles and door latches are of silver and ivory. The carriage is jet black and its heavy running gear, together with its ponderous body and substantial trappings, gives the impression that it is looking with haughty disdain on the glossy traps which surround it in the salesroom, never admitting for a moment that its former glory has been lessened a whit by the vagaries of fashion.

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague gave the carriage in trade for a more modern vehicle about eighteen years ago. Its value now is simply that of a relic, but in the estimation of Mr. Young this value is increasing each year.

Mr. Young also has stored away in his loft the Seward carriage, which is an exact counterpart of the carriage shown at Buffalo as the equipage of Abraham Lincoln. This, with the carriage of Gen. Tecumseh Sherman, says the Washington Star, he purchased about twenty years ago.

His Explanation.

A group of men were sitting in the smoking room when the talk turned upon the war in South Africa. Several of the men had seen service, and, although some of them were strangers, conversation was brisk and entertaining. "Well," began a soldierly-looking fellow, "I've been in South Africa myself, and had a very interesting time." "Ever get very close to the Boers?" some one asked. "Rather! I once took two of their officers." "Unlucky?" "Certainly. And the very next day I took eight men with my horses." "All wounded, I expect?" remarked a listener, with a suspicion of a sneer. "You didn't get hurt, of course?" "Just a scratch, that's all! And the day after I took a lot of springing wagons, and followed that up by taking a Boer knag and a big gun." "What?" said the disagreeable man of the audience, "I have seen some of the finest specimens of anything you can call to mind, but frankly you are the only legitimate successor of Baron Munchausen that I've ever met!" "Oh, no, I'm not that," said the story-teller modestly with a good-natured smile—"I'm only a photographer!"

Aged Dog Commits Suicide.

"There's old Tige; he's 15 years old, really blind, and a nuisance," said the proprietor of the hotel at Alford, Pa., the other day. "I haven't the heart to kill him, but if some fellow will shoot him and bury him up on the hill, I will give him a dollar."

A barroom lounge immediately accepted the offer, and left for his home to get a gun. Old Tige arose from the floor near the stove, gave a pitiful whine, and went out of doors. In half an hour the man returned with a gun, but the dog was nowhere to be found. A persistent search all the afternoon failed to reveal his presence, and the barroom crowd gave up the chase at nightfall.

Next morning the millman discovered the mangled body of old Tige on the railroad tracks. He had committed suicide to escape being shot to death.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Some men think twice before marrying—then regret that they didn't get a third think.

WHY HIS STOVE WOULDN'T HEAT

Uncle Billy Had a Novel Plan to Keep Down His Coal Bills.

That ignorance is bliss and that the blindest men should be the luckiest are two somewhat irrelevant axioms which often are most interesting when traced to their remote point of conjunction.

"Out in the cemetery the other day," a matter-of-fact elderly man remarked, "I noticed that Uncle Billy's tombstone needed straightening up. A touch would do it, and as I pulled it into position I couldn't help smiling. Now I was not smiling at the crooked tombstone, but at an early recollection—an episode in connection with this same Uncle Billy."

"He was a fine man and a power in his community, but he had been frugally reared—all our first settlers had to make economy a science, you know; and even after Uncle Billy had grown wealthy in the wholesale dry-goods business, he still practiced the most rigid methods of saving, by which he had accumulated money. I was a clerk in a stove store, as we used to call them, when he was quite an elderly man. A bachelor he was, and had a spinster sister, Aunt Sarah, for his housekeeper."

"Well, he bought a new stove from us, a fine library stove—no furnaces at that time in the ordinary homes in this city. In a day or two he dropped in to complain that the stove wouldn't work—didn't throw out enough heat to warm a cat. He was droll—Uncle Billy was—but he had a fine, courtly bearing, too."

The firm sent me out to his house to see what was the matter with that stove. At the door Aunt Sarah met me and said in a low tone: "William, if you will make your Uncle William take a peck of bricks out of that stove I think it will hold coal enough to warm the room."

"Sure enough, the stove was half-full of bricks. It was Uncle Billy's frugal idea that all stoves held too much coal for their own good, and that he could cut down his coal bills by a deep layer of bricks in the bed of the stove. I took them all out, of course, he blinked painfully as I did so. Then I made a rousing fire and Aunt Sarah soon had to open a window to cool the room."

"Another nephew inherited the bulk of Uncle Billy's wealth," said the matter-of-fact man, according to the Detroit Free Press. "I see his name now and then in Boston's most fashionable social-register and hear of his elegant seaside cottage life and I wonder—yes, I do wonder how he would feel if he knew of Uncle Billy's scheme to save money for him by burning bricks."

PRAISE FOR TEAMSTERS.

Theirs Is a Hard and Disagreeable Work.

"Talk about hard work and patience," said a bookkeeper who ought to have been a preacher, "you ought to sit where I do all day long and notice what goes on outside of warm, comfortable offices. Every time I look up from my books a teamster is going by on the street; and let me tell you, gentlemen, there is no class of men in the business world who are more exposed to the weather and bear their hardships with more patience."

"Day in and day out I've watched them—all kinds, from the boy who drives a grocery wagon to the coachman on the box. Yes, he's a teamster, too, and I repeat what was just said—they can teach patience to the rest of us. With heavy loads, weary or obstreperous horses, rough or slippery roads or street pavements, nine out of ten are the men for the occasion, and pull through their day's work with fidelity to duty and credit to themselves."

"All winter I've watched a steady stream of teamsters hauling cross-ties over to some railroad yards. The loads have been heavy, and the men have had to go slow—slow enough to freeze on their wagon seats, one might think. In most cases the sturdy horses have not been driven out of a walk, and I've marveled at the endurance and patience of the drivers."

"No out-of-door job is an easy one in our Northern winters," concluded the bookkeeper, according to the Detroit Free Press, "and riding for hours on a heavy, springless wagon, going forward at almost a snail's pace, must test the mettle thoroughly."

Alcott.

Taking the factory to the raw material instead of bringing the material to the factory, is an innovation just put in operation on the Mississippi River by a button factory, and it is a plan that has many practical advantages. This factory is a boat forty-two feet long and twelve feet wide, with all of the necessary machinery for the manufacture of buttons, and provided with a three-horse power engine for its work. The principal material used by this factory is mussel shells, which are found at nearly all points along the river, and one of the great expenses in conducting the business heretofore has been the cost of transporting the shells. "Now the factory has reversed the operation and will go to the mussels. When a bed of the shells is found the boat will drop anchor and go to work. When the bed is exhausted it will go on to a new location. In this fashion it will go from State to State, from Minnesota to Louisiana, passing along with the seasons. On the boat the workmen have their home with all its comforts, with freedom from land rent and the visits of tax collectors."

Knitting Legislator Frowned Down.

Mr. Cathcart Watson, the member for Orkney and Shetland, who employed his spare time in knitting stockings in the smoking-room at the House of Commons, has recently abandoned his practice. Mr. Watson used to explain to inquirers that his eyesight was very bad, and that, as he could not be absent, he took up knitting as a pastime. The innovation, though quite an innocent one, annoyed a number of old Parliamentary hands, and of late Mr. Watson's knitting needles have not been in evidence at Westminster.—London Mail.

Young man, if in doubt as to the propriety of kissing a pretty girl, give her the benefit of the doubt.

Mind your own business, unless you are able to own a private secretary.

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Some Sensible Advice to Women by Mrs. E. Sailer.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I passed through what is known as 'change of life,' I had two years' suffering, sudden heat, and as quick chills would pass over me; my appetite was variable and I never could tell for



MRS. E. SAILER, President German Relief Association, Los Angeles, Cal.

a day at a time how I would feel the next day. Five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound changed all that, my days became days of health, and I have enjoyed every day since—now six years.

"We have used considerable of your Vegetable Compound in our charitable work, as we find that to restore a poor mother to health so she can support herself and those dependent upon her, is such a noble and charitable thing to do. Give other aid. You have my hearty endorsement, for you have proven yourself a true friend to suffering women."—Mrs. E. Sailer, 756 1/2 Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal. \$4.00 per bottle. If above testimonials are not genuine.

No other person can give such helpful advice to women who are sick as can Mrs. Pinkham, for no other has had such great experience—her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice free—if you are sick write her—you are foolish if you don't.

A WISCONSIN PAPER ON WESTERN CANADA.

Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, One of the Favored Districts.

The following, clipped from the correspondence columns of the Eau Claire (Wisconsin) Leader, is but one of many letters of a similar character that might be published concerning Western Canada, the land of No. 1 hard wheat and the best cattle on the continent. It is a simple matter to reach the lands spoken of, the Canadian Government having agencies established at St. Paul and Duluth, Minnesota; Great Falls, Dakota; Watertown, South Dakota; Omaha, Nebraska; Kansas City, Missouri; Des Moines, Iowa; Wausau and Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Chicago, Illinois; Indianapolis, Indiana; St. Louis, Missouri; Detroit, Michigan; Toledo and Columbus, Ohio, and by writing to or calling upon any of these agents at these points full information can be secured. This is a great opportunity to secure a home free of cost, or if you desire to purchase lands, they can be bought now at prices much lower than will exist in a few months. But read what the correspondent referred to has to say of one particular district:

"To the Editor of the Leader:—The rust of the land seekers will be to the prairie provinces of the Dominion of Canada. The allurements of a soil that yields 40 bushels of wheat to the acre are too great to be resisted and an immense migration from this country may be confidently predicted. People here laughed at first at the idea of any one leaving the United States for Canada, but the Dominion authorities knew they had a good thing and they stuck to it. Their officials evidently knew the value of printer's ink. They spared no expense in letting the people of this country know that these lands were there and that they were exactly as represented. They did more. They sent out specimens of the crops raised and samples of the grain. We have had them here at four consecutive street fairs presided over by one of their ablest immigration officers. This gentleman spared no pains. He explained the value of the lands and the richness of the soil from morning to night to all comers."

"All this told in the long run. Several went up from here to spy out the land and, like Caleb, the son of Jephunneh, and Joshua, the son of Nun, brought back a good report and now some ten families will leave here in a few weeks for Saskatoon to settle upon farms there, and others are preparing to follow. Of course many will appear shocked at the idea of any one leaving the Stars and Stripes for the Union Jack, but patriotism is but a nomenclature after all, and our experience has been that in nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, a man is the most patriotic where he can make the most money and do the most harm to those whom he hates."

EARLIEST RUSSIAN MILLET.

Will you be short of hay? If so plant a plenty of this prodigiously prolific millet. 5 to 8 tons of Rich Hay Per Acre. Price, 50 lbs. \$1.00 100 lbs. \$2.00. John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. O.

Not Given a Chance.

"You do not seem to be very brilliant," she said.

"How can I be?" he asked, "when you turn me down every chance you get."—Brooklyn Life.

What fish is an engaged young lady always fond of? Her-ring.

The Best Insurance

Vogeler's Curative Compound furnishes the best insurance at a very small cost. The cures which it has made of blood, nerve, skin, liver and kidney diseases, are most marvellous. It gives you the best protection against the development of those very day ailments, which are a menace to life and happiness. A few doses of Vogeler's, when dyspepsia, constipation, headache, or nervousness appear, will insure good health. A free sample bottle will be sent on application to the proprietors of St. Jacobs Oil, Ltd., Baltimore, Md. Sold by all druggists.

PROVIDENCE ROAD, GORLESTON, Gt. YARMOUTH.

I have used St. Jacobs Oil for several years for lumbago and sprains and find it the greatest pain reliever before the public. I had a severe sprain on my right ankle which I received last week, and by using half a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil it is thoroughly cured. It acts like magic. All my friends in Gorleston, through it having cured me, are using it when occasions require, and say it is worth its weight in gold. JAMES SMITH.

A SPRINGTIME PHILOSOPHER.

By Frank L. Stanton.
I kin tell w'en Springtime comin' by
de mos' o'f de signs;
Tain't de rain' sap what fingle ter de
tip-top er de pines,
Or de roses' wha' let de tangle, or de
larks a-flyin' low
Or de whistle er de pa'ridge kaze he
love his sweetheart so!

But I sorter hez a feelin' what I dunno
how ter call,
Dat ef I was a blossom I'd hang low,
en never fall.
Dat ef Gabrui blowed his trumpet ter
de sleepin' folks ter rise
I'd des feel too contented ter wake
en rub my eyes!

Hit's somepin' in de elements—de
blowin' er de breeze,
De listenin' er de lily fer de comin'
er de bees;
De lazy river gwine 'long a-feelin' er
his way
Ter de medders, en sweet places whar
de honeysuckles stay.

De sun, he says "Good-mawin'!" whar
de fiel's is dreuch wid dew,
En I des ain't enterprisin' 'nuff ter tell
"Im, 'Same ter you!"
De trees, dey tells me "Howdy! We a-
dressin' fer de show."
En soon we'll meet de mockin' birds en
swing 'em high en low."

But I never makes no answer! I des
lays back—de still
En lay in de sunshine—lak I los' my
way en will!
Wid eye shet tight, en dreamin' in my
appinted place,
I woun't bresh a bluefly f'm de fur-
rers in my face.

Oh, I knows w'en Spring's a-comin',
en I done laid down my rule,
Dat I wuzn't bo'n fer plowin' en gee-
hawin' er de mule
But fer listenin' ter de cattle bells
'cross daisies cool en deep,
Wid de feelin' what de trees hez w'en
dey rocks de birds ter sleep!

Not Lacking in Courage.

By Laura Ellen Beale.

When Jack Stanley and Stacy Cole-
man went spinning along the boulev-
ard behind his beautiful gray pacer,
everybody envied him and the
handsome girl who was soon
to become his wife.
They looked, laughing and
chatting gaily, as the pacer glided
swiftly, almost noiselessly, by. As
they drove out of "Grayson Place,"
where their new home was building,
and turned again into the boulevard,
the inspiring strains of martial music
fell upon their ears, and the next mo-
ment a company of U. S. Regulars
swept around the corner, marching to
ward them with military precision.

Jack was compelled to give his at-
tention to the spirited team,
which seemed determined to reach the
next avenue by taking a short cut
across the well kept lawns which lined
the boulevard, but his affianced looked
with great admiration at the stalwart
form and unbowed faces of the
soldiers. After they had passed she
exclaimed—

"What a grand sight! How nice
men look in uniforms! Oh, I love
soldiers!"

"Yes, that was fine looking body of
men. We have a splendid lot of fel-
lows in our army."

"Especially since the Spanish war,
when so many of the home boys en-
listed," said the girl. Then, without
waiting for any reply, she asked ab-
ruptly, "Why didn't you volunteer,
Jack?"

"Oh, I don't know, Stacy," he said.
"I did not think it altogether neces-
sary; there were enough fellows with-
out me. See how quickly they whip-
ped the Spaniards."

"If I were a man," was the rejoinder,
"my country needed me, I would
certainly respond, for I think it the
duty of every able-bodied young man
to fight for his flag. To me it shows
a lack of proper spirit when he does
not."

The blood surged hotly into Jack's
face at Stacy's remark, for he thought
of the hard battle he had fought when
he unwillingly remained still while
his friends and schoolfellows were en-
listing. When at last they went away
without him, it was one of the bitterest
trials of his young life.

But how could he do otherwise? His
father, who seemed falling rapidly,
needed his help—needed the strong
arm of his only son to lean upon.

And when his gentle mother added
her tears and entreaties to Jack not to
leave them, he gave up all thoughts of
enlisting, and plunged more deeply
into the management of his father's
business. They were left alone some
months later and Jack was thankful
that he had remained at home to sup-
port and comfort his sorrowing moth-
er.

And now Stacy, his promised wife,
had intimated that it was lack of cou-
rage which had kept him back—that he
was a coward! The words were like a
knife thrust in his heart.

Both were silent for some time, the
girl already regretting her foolish
words, which were ranking in Jack's
mind, and she was on the point of tel-
ling him that she was sorry for her
fault when he unexpectedly asked—

"Shall we drive further, Stacy?"
The girl proudly answered—
"No, I am tired and would prefer
going home."

So the drive ended; the "good-
night" at the gate was spoken abruptly
leaving both very unhappy over their
first quarrel.

Just at this time the terrible street
car strike which shook the solid old
city of St. Louis to its foundation, was
at its height. It was not felt very
keenly in the West End, the riots and
hostile demonstrations incident to the
company's efforts to run its cars being
confined chiefly to other parts of the
city. So it was without thought of
danger that Stacy Coleman boarded a
car to go on an errand, little real-
izing that she was going directly into
one of the districts where many of the
strikers lived, and with whom most of
the residents sympathized.

When she alighted from the car she
was almost immediately surrounded by
a crowd of shouting men and boys, who
shouted vile epithets at her, and fol-
lowed up the words with a volley of
stones and mud.

The thoroughly frightened girl start-
ed to run away, the mob following
closely. In her terror she sought refuge
in the nearest open door, which
proved to be that of a saloon, but from
which she was roughly pushed back into
the street again by the cowardly
proprietor of the place. At that mo-
ment a man knocked off Stacy's hat.
For a brief moment the mob turned its
attention to the stylish piece of head-
gear, placing it upon a stick and rais-
ing it above their heads, where it was
immediately pelted with mud.

At that instant a woman, who had
seen from her window the beginning
of the disgraceful affair, ran into the
street, pleading with the mob to de-
stist and not to attack the girl, but in
vain, and both she and Stacy were
struck by flying missiles as the crowd
closed in around them, hooting and
jeering and yelling—

"We'll teach her not to ride on the
scab cars again!"

Then came a lull in the attack, fol-
lowed by a sudden confusion in the
mob of howling wretches, as a man
rushed frantically among them, scat-
tering them in every direction by
furious blows about him, and cutting a
wide path as he went to the rescue
of that helpless woman. Stacy's
heart beat wildly with gratitude to
this stranger, who had with such mag-
nificent courage rushed single handed
into the fray, with only a stick, picked
up as he ran, for a weapon.

As she looked, a prayer of thank-
fulness upon her lips, she saw the man
reel from the effects of a blow upon
the head, and sink to the ground. For
an instant she had seen his face, white
and gaunt, and a cry of horror escap-
ed her; it was Jack, her Jack, whom
she had but the evening before called
a coward.

Some one in the crowd yelled, "The
cops are coming!" And the ruffians
fled into side streets and alleys, disap-
pearing quickly, as a patrol wagon
loaded with policemen, who had re-
sponded to a riot call, came around
the corner.

In a moment the wounded man was
lifted tenderly into the wagon and
hurried away to the hospital. Stacy
disheveled and tearful, was filled with
dreadful misgivings concerning his
welfare, and wanted to follow him and
ascertain for herself his condition, but
the brave woman who had come to her
rescue opposed this, and succeeded in
prevailing upon the anxious girl to
wait until a conveyance could be had.

When the carriage came, Stacy
gave instructions to the driver to call
at the hospital and wait until the re-
sult of Jack's injuries could be learned.
She experienced a feeling of intense
relief and happiness when told that he
had received but a slight wound.

"He was only knocked senseless,"
explained the hospital surgeon, noting
the look of anxiety on the girl's face.
Then he added reassuringly, "His
wound is not serious, and as soon as
they get the cut on his head fixed up,
he'll be able to go home."

Stacy did not wait for Jack, nor
did she leave her name, so when he
was told of her call he could only sur-
mise that it was she, but was not a
little puzzled to know how she could
have heard of the affair so soon.

That evening a note was handed to
the young man, who sprang to his
feet with a fierce look in his eyes, and
an exclamation that would have shock-
ed Stacy, if she could have heard it,
when he learned that his sweetheart,
the girl who was soon to be his wife
was the victim of that cowardly as-
sault, and to whose rescue he had hast-
ened. He strode up and down the
room with clenched fist, swearing dire
vengeance upon the mob and particu-
larly against the brute whom he had
whom he had seen push the girl back
into the very face of that awful crowd.

Then, regardless of the strips of
the strips of court plaster upon his
forehead, he seized his hat and rushed
away to Stacy's home.

It was a very tearful and penit-
ent face that was returned to receive his
kiss, and a sobbing girl clung to him,
brokenly imploring his forgiveness for
her cruel words of the evening before.

"You are right," she said after a
while. "It requires courage to be a
soldier, but sometimes it requires
higher courage, not to use one. If
I—"

He stopped her with a kiss.—Waver-
ley Magazine.

DISCOMFORTS IN GREECE.

A Place Where the Eye Rather Than
the Palate is Gratified.

Excepting Japan, southern Italy and
the Tyrol, no country compares with
Greece in the beauty of its landscapes.
It is not a land for luxurious people,
however. The climate is more to be
recommended than the hotels, but the
natural scenery has a variety, a rich-
ness and a color that no other part of
Europe affords. The foliage and the
flowers are abundant and beautiful,
and in the rural districts the people
are picturesque in manners, customs
and dress. Their habits and social
life have not been affected by what we
call the advances of modern civiliza-
tion.

In public conveniences, however,
Greece is still far behind the times.
Baths are the only place where the
hotels are tolerable, and travelers who
go into the interior must take their
own provisions and bedding. Even
those who make little excursions by
carriage for a single day in the neigh-
borhood of Athens must carry a lunch
basket, because the inns are primitive
and filthy. Railway facilities are lim-
ited. With a few exceptions the
roads are bad, but they are gradually
improving, and most of the centres
of great interest to tourists may now
be reached by carriage. Only a few
years ago travelers had to go on
horseback or on foot, as they do in
the Holy Land. Even now those who
visit some of the most interesting
places have to put up with discom-
forts, inconveniences and a good deal
of dirt and bad smells, although they
are fully repaid.—Chicago Record-
Herald.

San Francisco has one saloon for
every twenty-two adult male inhabi-
tants.



A WARNING TO LAZY BOYS

Tom Brown, the naughty chap,
At school was always late;
He couldn't find his cap,
His mittens or his slate.

And hurry as he would,
When he went out the door
The clock hands always stood
At half-past nine or more

A fairy came one day,
And said "This very strange,
That things go on this way,
And we must have a change!"

And then, Oh, 'Twas a shock!
This fairy grave and grim,
Put Tom's face on the clock,
And the clock's face on him!

"And now," the fairy said,
"You'll never more be late;
The alarm in your head
Goes off at half-past eight."

But when Tom went to school,
He felt in such disgrace,
He sat up on his stool,
His hands before his face.

Carolyn Wells, in New York News.

HOW ROYALTY SLEEPS

European monarchs have very dif-
ferent notions of comfort at night.
Kaiser Wilhelm is as much a soldier
in bed as he is out of it. He sleeps
on a regulation camp bed, such as his
officers often use, and the clothing is
of the roughest regimental pattern. He
retires at 11 o'clock sharp and is up
and dressed soon after 5 a. m. The
Czar of Russia has the greatest diffi-
culty in getting a good night's rest.
He dreads the night. His bedroom
is always brilliantly lighted, like a
reception room. He often suffers from
insomnia and frequently uses chloral.

Queen Wilhelmina goes to bed about
11 o'clock and gets up early. On ris-
ing she takes a stroll around the
park and visits the stables. Her bed-
room is of monumental size. Leopold
III, the King of the Belgians, goes to
bed late. He spends half the night
working and reading. In strong con-
trast to his neighboring sovereign, he
uses an ordinary bedstead, without
any other luxury than a quilt of
swansdown. He is a very chilly mortal.

The King of Italy cannot sleep
except upon a very hard bed. He dis-
pens with the use of pillows. He
uses sheets of the very coarsest web,
and sleeps like a top.

A STOLEN DINNER.

It was a fine fresh mackerel, and
Mrs. Connelly sang to herself as she
cooked it for dinner.
Shag, that rogue of a Skye terrier,
sat on a chair by the table and watch-
ed her. Now and then he gave a lit-
tle sniff and barked. That meant he
liked fish and wanted some.

"No, sir," said Mrs. Connelly, as
she laid the fish on a platter and car-
ried it to the table. "You can't have
any, Shag."

She cut it into two pieces down the
middle. Shag licked his lips and
stood up on his chair to watch. His
tail waved back and forth.

"Down, Shag!" said Mrs. Connelly.
And poor Shag's plump tail fell and
he jumped down and slunk under the
table.

"Now," said Mrs. Connelly, "I'll
take this piece to my husband, and
the other bit I'll leave here for my
own dinner. It won't be two shakes
before I'm back to eat it." And she
put on her bonnet and shawl and
trots off.

But it was a good deal longer than
two shakes before she started home
again. That fish would have time to
get cold, she thought before she got
into the house. But there was some-
body at home she had forgotten about,
and when she opened the kitchen
door, what do you think she saw?

Shag was sitting on the table just
as straight as you please, and he
didn't look hungry any more. Beside
him was an empty dish licked
as clean as if Mrs. Connelly had washed
it herself!

"You little villain!" cried Mrs.
Connelly. Shag looked up at her and
licked his lips, and Mrs. Connelly
was sure he winked his eye. And
then his mistress burst out laughing.

"The impudent look of him!" she
said, as she laughed. "Never a bit
ashamed after eating up my dinner."
And she hadn't the heart to whip
naughty Shag as he deserved.—
Brooklyn Eagle.

BANANAS.

When we think how many bananas
it takes to supply the demand in our
large cities, and that we have no
State near enough to the tropics—un-
less it may be Florida—to produce the
fruit, we wonder, indeed, where all the
bananas come from, for there seems
to be no end of them in this country.

Most of those sent to the States come
from Colombia, the little Central
American republic, and Bocas del
Toro, one of its towns, is the largest
banana port in the world.

The history of a bunch of bananas
is very interesting, and it must be re-
membered that each plant bears only
one bunch, and then is cut down.

First of all the undergrowth of a
jungle is cleared. This is done with
a knife called a machete. Then the
space is carefully divided off by engi-
neers and stakes are driven in the
ground about six or eight feet apart,
to allow for the growth and spreading
of the trees. Bolls from the roots
of old banana trees are placed in
small holes besides each stake. Af-
terward all the big trees around are
felled, sometimes they are burned as
they lie, but oftener they rot on the
ground for about six months.

Then the plantation is thoroughly
cleaned, and again in another six
months; by this time the banana trees
have grown to a height of thirty feet,

and the first bananas are ready to be
cut. "This is done," says a well-
known Bocas planter, "with long
sharp-edged sticks which are jabbed
into the trees a few feet below the
bunch. The weight of the fruit causes
the stem to bend over until it falls
within reach of the cutter, who severs
it with a sharp machete." The plan-
tations are so vast, and so many
"suckers," or trees, are allowed to
grow at each root, that a constant
supply in various stages is kept up
and plowing is only necessary at the
end of every ten or twelve years,
when it is time to replant.

When all the fruit is cut it is packed
on horses and taken to the railroad.
The cars are open and every precau-
tion is taken to prevent bruising the
fruit. These trains are rushed to the
pier, where the bunches are
placed on lighters to wait for the
steamers.—New York Mail and Ex-
press.

NELLIE, THE FIRE DOG, DEAD.

Nellie is dead. She was only an
ordinary, common, everyday fire dog
—the pet of No. 13's house in Dear-
born street—but her demise caused
more commotion in the block than if
the wealthiest man on the street had
died.

For Nellie was loved—loved from
Ahearn to Egan—by the men of the
company; loved by the Greeks and
Italians of Commission row, by the
street gamins, Walsh, the "copper,"
the trolley car men, and the street la-
borers. She was only a plain dog,
but she had those qualities which win
human affection.

Year in and year out Nellie has
pranked about 13's house. When she
gave birth to Fritz, the famous fight-
ing dog of the Chicago department
she was the proudest mother in Chi-
cago. And Fritz came up to glorify
her name as well as his own. He was
an amiable, but perverse son, Fritz
was.

As strange dogs passed 13's
house he would gambol before them
with an alluring grin and enticing
waves of his paws. "Come and play
with me," he would cry. To say the
strange dog would primp forward for
a friendly sniff and roll, and before
his suspicious were aroused, Fritz
would have him by the ear and be
chewing the life out of him. The
father of Fritz was a bull dog.

Fritz whipped everything on the
street; he whipped every dog in the
stockyards district. He was run
over by a Wentworth trolley recover-
ed and whipped some more dogs. But
Nellie stayed at 13's house and kept
by her first friends. Every time an
alarm came in she would leap out in
front of the hose wagon, barking and
making a great ado. She did this the
other night once too often. She slipped
on some ice and rolled. The
horse kicked, or shoved her under the
cart and the big wheels went over her.

The firemen could not stop. They
were on a duty call. Nellie lay in the
street mangled. By and by she seem-
ed to realize that her friends were
away, and with many a whine she
dragged her crushed body back to
No. 13's house, into the engine-room,
down the basement stairs and over to
the corner where she died. There
she lay down waiting for the end. The
men came back from their work and
searched for her. The fellows that
would face any kind of fire peril
without a fear, trembled when they
saw their fire dog dying. Egan, who
has gone into the flames to risk his
own life for that of another was wet
about the eyes.

Nothing could be done for Nellie.
She lingered through the night, and
the next morning, the men asked
Walsh, the "copper," to shoot her to
end her misery.

"I'll be blown if I will," said Walsh.
"Kill Nellie? I'd as soon think of
killing one of you."

So No. 13's company went down into
the basement and groped about the
dog waited for the end. After a time
Nellie lifted her eyes, gave a sort of
friendly blink to her old comrades and
was dead. No. 13 couldn't get a hearse
for Nellie, but a wagon was borrowed,
a box secured from Stevenson's, Nel-
lie carefully placed in it and convey-
ed to the river's bank.

All the members of the company
that could leave the house followed.
Down on the river's bosom flows of ice
were passing, some going southward,
some east. Egan picked up the box,
got down to the water's edge and
shoved the box out on a floe.

"Good-by, Nellie," he called.
Up above the roar of the city rose
the cry of No. 13's grim-faced men:
"Good-by, Nellie!"—Chicago Record-
Herald.

Too Many Love Victims.

Though we have Shakespeare's
word for it that "Men have died and
worms have eaten them, but not for
love," modern experience belies this
belief and reveals an alarming num-
ber of misguided individuals who be-
cause of disappointed affection, or
what their morbid fancy calls by that
name, choose to invite death. Though
youth is the time of hope, it is also the
period when despair is blackest and
when rebellion against an adverse
fate wages the hottest. Some of our
finest odes to "Dejection" and to
"Melancholy" have been written by
young poets who turned to poetry
rather than to poison for relief from
their despair. It seems a great pity
that at this critical period, when a
young man's fancy heavily turns to
thoughts of death, there is not some
friend at hand to teach the reason
and the common sense that would
probably come of their own accord in
later years. But these useful scorn-
ers of life usually avoid confidences,
and the words "seemingly cheerful"
are used to describe their state of
mind immediately prior to the mad
acts they contemplate. Of course the
natural love of life in the young and
the elasticity of spirits that usually
goes hand in hand with juvenility are
safeguards against this way out of
love trouble, but it is a pathetic fact
that any young life should be wantonly
sacrificed to these temporary aberra-
tions.—Chicago Tribune.

In Paris male domestic servants
are encouraged to marry. In London
such marriages are discouraged.

MAKING WINDOW GLASS.

VARIOUS STEPS IN AN INTEREST-
ING PROCESS DESCRIBED.

The Windows of an Ordinary Home
Contain Enough Poison to Kill a
Regiment of Men—Duties of the
Flattener.

People who have glass windows in
their homes do not know that the glass
contains enough arsenic to make it a
deadly poison. Glassmakers say
that the windows of an ordinary
home contain enough of this poison
to kill a regiment of men. The popu-
lar supposition that glass is made of
sand is a correct one, but a quantity
of other articles enters into the com-
position. Window glass factories are
divided into two departments—a
tankhouse and a pouthouse. The pro-
cess of glass-making in one of these
departments is practically the same as
in the other. In the tankhouse the
glass is all melted in immense tanks,
which will hold thousands of tons.
In the pouthouse the glass is made in
pots.

After the fires are lighted and a
tank is heated the glass mixture
is shoveled in. It includes glass re-
fuse, sand and salt cake. Arsenic
is not used in the tankhouse, for
the reason that the heat is so intense
that the drug is volatilized and es-
capes into the air without entering
the mixture. As one mixture melts
and flows to one end of a tank, fresh
supplies are shoveled in at the other
end.

The molten mass seethes and
"works" in a manner similar to that
of a mash in a distillery. From the
salt cakes comes a salt water that
has to be separated from the mass,
and the easiest way to remove it is
to burn it out. This is done by
throwing stove wood into the tank on
top of the molten glass. The water is
converted into steam, which is de-
stroyed by the intense heat from the
glass. The melted glass is then skim-
med by an automatic skimmer and is
ready for the gatherer. A gatherer
thrushes a long steel blowpipe into
one of the rings at the lower end of
the tank. He twists and turns it un-
til a small ball of glass gathers on
the end. This ball is partially cooled,
polished by being turned in a box of
sand and then passed on to the
blower, who heats it again until it be-
comes like taffy. The blower swings
the ball over a pit that is twelve feet
deep and rapidly blows it into an elon-
gated pear-shape. When a blower is
through, the melted glass becomes a
perfect cylinder about five feet long
and two feet across. It then passes to
a "snapper," who takes it to a rack
and breaks the roller loose from the
blowpipe.

The snapper gathers a small lump
of melted glass on the end of a rod
and dexterously runs a narrow ribbon
of the stuff around the ends of the
roller, both at the blowpipe end and
the closed end. The little ribbons of
melted glass cool in a few seconds,
when they are removed, leaving a nar-
row zone of almost red hot glass
around the rollers at the heated spot.
The glass cracks and separates as
cleanly as if cut with a diamond, the
blowpipe is removed and the closed
cylinder has become a roller—a sheet
of glass rolled up the same as a sheet
of music, only in a continuous roll,
without edges. The roller is then
ready to go to the flattener.

The flattener works in another part
of the building, where are located the
flattening ovens. These ovens are
heated to a temperature sufficient to
soften the glass so that it may be rolled
out into sheets. A series of five-
clay tables, placed in a circle, like the
spokes of a wheel, revolve in the
ovens, and on these tables the rollers
are flattened. They are placed inside,
allowed to become hot and then a
cold iron is run along the inside from
end to end. The contact of the iron
cuts the glass, which is then straight-
ened out upon the table. The flat-
tender has a number of billets of green
wood, attached to long iron handles,
and with these billets which are shaped
in such a manner as to do the work
expected of them, he "irons" the soft-
ened sheet of glass until it is perfect-
ly flat and smooth. The tables in-
side the oven revolve, the flattened
sheet is carried away and another
roller is brought into position before
the flattener. As the flattened sheets
cool they are lifted to a place on a
long, travelling rack, on which they
are, by stages, removed from the
ovens, being allowed to cool as they
go. This is done in order that the
glass may not be shattered by too
quick an exposure to the air.

When the sheets are taken from the
flattening ovens they are covered with
a greasy dirty-looking coat of chemi-
cals—soda, potash, silicates of the
different salts, &c., which must be
removed, and for this purpose the
rough sheets are placed in an acid
bath, composed of hydrochloric and
sulfuric acids, more or less diluted.
After their immersion in this bath the
sheets are taken to the cutting room,
where workmen cut them into sizes
and make them ready for the packers.

Hardly a scrap of the glass, except the
rough edges, is wasted—in fact, none
is wasted, as all refuse goes back to
be melted. After the cutters have
finished their work, the glass is pack-
ed in boxes and is then ready for the
market.

Each branch of glass-making is a
separate trade. A blower more than
likely knows nothing about gathering,
and a snapper could not do the work
of either, although working alongside
of both. A "tenser," who mixes the
batch, does nothing else, while the
flattener and cutters all have their
own unions and are a distinct
branch of the industry. Glass men
live "between fires." When the fire
is in, everything is lovely and the
glass men and their families live like
lords; but when the "fire is out" the
families generally troop back East,
while the fathers and brothers go
camping until the fires start again.
Glass makers, as a whole, are better
paid than workmen employed in any
other branch of labor. Blowers
make from \$50 to \$125 a week, work-
ing shifts of eight hours; snappers
can make from \$15 to \$30 a week,
while gatherers' wages will vary be-
tween \$20 and \$40 weekly. Flatten-

ers make all the way from \$25 to \$50
a week, and a "muster tender" will
earn from \$75 to \$100 weekly. This
of course, is during the fire, and the
wages stop when the fires are out, in
June, and do not begin until opera-
tions are resumed in September or
October. And in a great many cases
the end of the fire finds the glass
worker with only his last pay on which
to live until fall.

A FAMOUS OLD MILL.

Expensive Dream of a Russian Inven-
tor Wrecked in South Dakota.

The wrecking of an old mill at Hur-
ley the other day in order that the
material might be used for other pur-
poses was of unusual interest to the
people of that locality, for the reason
that the structure had no counter-
part on the earth's surface and was
erected under the personal super-
vision of an amateur inventor who be-
lieved he had solved the problem of
utilizing the high winds of this part
of the country for the operation of
machinery in lieu of steam or other
power.

"Wind power" was the hobby of
Cornelius Wedel, a member of the
colony of Russian Mennonites living
in the Western part of Turner Coun-
ty, and the mill was erected to test
his theory. Wedel was a man of
some ingenuity who claimed to have
discovered a new style of wheel and
attachment which would completely
revolutionize the modern systems of
motive power. The flour mill was
built in the fall of 1893 by himself
and another Russian named William
Semur.

Wedel was very anxious to put his
theory to a test. He invested all the
money he had in the mill and induced
Semur to sell his valuable farm and
invest the proceeds thereon in the
mill. Then Wedel, still not having
enough money to carry the project
through, borrowed all he could, and
finally got the mill finished and in
running order. But it did not work
just as expected, and the first high
winds took the fans off his wheel. He
was not wholly discouraged, however,
and proceeded to repair it and put it
in running order once more. But the
wind took the fans off again. He
could get no more funds to repair the
mill, and the disappointed inventor
was forced to abandon the structure to
his numerous creditors.

The mill was four stories high. It
was octagonal in shape, having a
diameter of about twenty-eight feet
at the bottom. It was a very odd
looking, picturesque landmark, and
for years had been a popular target
for amateur photographers, a won-
derful playhouse for boys and a ren-
dezvous for thousands of birds.—Chi-
cago Record-Herald.

HARD TIMES FOR A RODENT.

Efforts to Prevent the Great Destruc-
tion of the Chinchilla.

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